









## ADVERTISEMENT

# NOW THAT THE DUST HAS SETTLED . . .

The main aim of The Club of Ten, a private group of citizens, has always been to expose the hoaxing of the public by double standards in international affairs whereby everything that Communist governments do is applauded as progressive and nobly inspired in the interest of the people, whereas the motivation of countries that reject socialism or communism is denounced as sinister and oppressive.

Pursuing this line of argument, The Club of Ten, some months ago, inserted an advertisement in three national newspapers under the title of AN ANALYSIS OF INDIGNATION. This criticised a series of articles by Mr Adam Raphael of THE GUARDIAN attacking the wages paid by British firms operating in South Africa. We extended an invitation to The Guardian to investigate similar wages paid in Hong Kong, Sri Lanka and Singapore and in the independent African countries under black rule. We pointed out that, unlike the Communist countries whose problem is to prevent their own citizens escaping to the West, in South Africa the concern is to control a flood of black labour from outside the country who wish to work in South Africa because of the higher wages paid there, the better living conditions, and the rule of law which prevails.

The Guardian did not accept the invitation. Instead it started a campaign of denigration against The Club of Ten, insisting that The Club of Ten, was a "front" for the South African Government.

The Club of Ten promptly supplied the Foreign Office with the names of four of the chief contributors to the funds of The Club of Ten, all private individuals from three friendly countries. After investigating the activities of The Club of Ten, the authorities stated that there was "no evidence of irregularities or illegalities in the Club's activities." This was in accordance with a principle long established in Britain that both sides should have the right to be heard, a part of the basic democratic right of free speech.

Now The Club of Ten has invited the Press to meet a leading contributor to The Club of Ten who is in London on business and has handed over a cheque to the spokesman of The Club of Ten as a contribution to their forthcoming advertising campaign and the cost of publishing a quarterly magazine, The Phoenix, devoted to the exposure of the politically motivated double standards ploy.

Now that the dust has settled, we again invite The Guardian and its reporter to carry on the investigation into wages paid in the countries we have named. Otherwise we will have to conclude that The Guardian is more interested in South Africa baiting than in an impartial investigation of black wages and living standards.

**The Club of Ten,  
PO Box 4AA  
London W1.**







# "Why I think three years as an Army Officer can equal three years at university."

"The graduate usually has intellectual capacity and development experience but has had little opportunity for responsibility or independent command."

The short service Officer has some considerable measure of intelligence and degree of leadership for he has been commissioned following a quite severe competitive selection procedure and he has also had the opportunity of some independent, if modest, command, usually in a foreign country. This experience invariably has a welcoming, broadening influence on outlook.

In an ideal world we would prefer our trainee to be both a graduate and to have had commissioned service experience but there simply is not time for this. Amongst our more able staff we have both those who join us from university and from the services and we have subscribed to the view that three years as an Army Officer can equal three years at a university for some time."

*Anthony T. H.*

Chairman, Barclays Bank Limited.

Those of us who have held both a commission and have an honours degree know that there is no magic in either. For a business such as ours both experiences can be valuable if the man concerned takes advantage of what the university or Army has to offer. To me the important words in the advertisement are "can be equal": certainly in comparing short service Officers with graduates of the same age we in this firm would expect them to be of roughly comparable intelligence—that is, to have attained in broad measure the same "A" levels on leaving secondary education. The graduate should have learned at university to be more articulate and to be capable of putting his ideas over more rationally but, on the other hand, we would normally expect the Army Officer to have a greater appreciation of how an organisation works and how to work more effectively as a member of a team."

*John Swire*

Chairman, John Swire & Sons Ltd.

"In his middle twenties the Army Officer, by virtue of his training and experience, shoulders responsibility easily and fits naturally into the hierarchical structure of a large organisation. He usually has a good, plain understanding and he may have brains as well. In short, he usually makes a good leader from the beginning and progresses steadily through the assumption of greater responsibilities."

By contrast the university graduate at the same age has not been trained for the immediate assumption of responsibility and for the leadership of other men. Nor does he usually slip naturally into the hierarchical and authoritarian structure of industry coming, as he so often does, from a campus background where it is fashionable to oppose authority on principle. But he does usually have brains and a good disciplined intellect—and this we value highly.

There is room for both types of men in industry and for that reason we recruit graduates as freely as we recruit Short Service Commission Officers. A proportion of both types progresses to higher management by which time it is often difficult to recall the differences in their original training and discipline."

*James V. Howard*

Chairman, Bowater Packaging Ltd.

"In a perfect world a completely rounded education for a young man might well be three years at university and three years military service; while by no means mutually exclusive, both have their particular contribution to make in developing the sort of qualities which we look for. While the services would not, I am sure, claim in general to compete with the universities so far as academic qualities are concerned the universities for their part, and probably because of their inherent nature, do not in general inculcate certain qualities which are the very bread and butter of military life. If we cannot have it both ways then a judicious mix must be accepted and we must rely on being able to integrate the two sorts of qualities to our best advantage. In practice, at the present time, the qualities which can derive more readily from service rather than from university training are perhaps harder to find and are equally—and I believe rightly—being looked for more and more in industry and commerce."

*William Hambro*

Chairman, Hambros Bank Ltd.

"In practical terms, the universities are our principal source and provide us with well trained minds who then need some time and training before they become fully effective in an industrial setting. The people whom we have recruited from the services, have the advantage of greater maturity and training in handling people and getting a good response from them. This is very important in our type of organisation."

There are therefore advantages in recruiting from both sources and we do not see the statement in the advertisement as exaggerated. The principal problem is attracting the right sort of person, from any source, to a career in industry sometimes because of the misconceptions that people have about it."

*J. C. Crawford*

Group Personnel Director, United Biscuits Ltd.

"Academic qualifications are by no means all that we look for in prospective managers. We take into account such qualities as breadth of interest, ambition, commonsense, intelligence, and these qualities are not confined to graduates, as I am sure you will agree."

There is a certain similarity between the job of the young Army Officer and that of the line manager in industry in that both are concerned with organising the activities of a group and getting the best out of them, sometimes in difficult circumstances. From this point of view, a man with three years' Army service is at least equal to, and sometimes more effective than, a man straight from university."

*Robert Rank*

Chairman, Ranks Hovis McDougall Ltd.

"We recruit some good graduates every year as well as some officers leaving the Services. So far as the latter are concerned I think I can do no better than repeat what I have just said in our own Gazette:—"

"Young men who are thinking of taking short service commissions and who, after leaving the Army will be looking for good career opportunities, will be very welcome to come and talk to us, and we are happy to have the opportunity of saying so publicly now. In our opinion their service training, particularly in the fields of leadership and self-reliance, coupled with the experience and general knowledge acquired during their three years' service in various parts of the world, will often make them as valuable to us as they would have been had they themselves spent those three years at a university."

*J. P. Parker*

Director of Personnel, The John Lewis Partnership.

"We have a substantial graduate intake each year, we also employ some young men who have completed short service commissions. It is true to say that some graduates progress further and faster and contribute more than some ex-Officers. The converse is also true."

It is also our experience that when he first joins us, a man from the Army is likely to have a greater degree of managerial skill to offset against the graduates' stronger academic background. He may therefore, be of more immediate use to us."

You will see from this that I don't believe there is a hard and fast rule, which is why the word "can" seemed completely appropriate to me."

*William R. A.*

Chairman, Ford Motor Company Ltd.

"In our business we need young men who not only have ideas of their own, but also are able to put them across within the firm to an audience that may be sceptical and unsympathetic. He has got to be able to work under pressure in not particularly good conditions and get on well with people of all ages in all walks of life. The fact that a boy has got through the Army's selection procedure, which includes highly sophisticated tests of initiative and leadership, as opposed to the almost wholly academic selection practised nowadays by universities, means he has a good chance of meeting our requirements after three years of the rough and tumble of a subaltern's life as opposed to three in the more cloistered world of a university."

*W. L. Thibault*

Senior Partner, Grieson, Grant and Co.

"We are not of course saying that three years as an Officer is the same as three years at a university, but that the experience obtained as an Officer often develops desirable qualities equal in value if different in nature from those developed by a degree course."

University graduates should (and usually do) have better trained analytical minds. Soldiers should (and usually do) have a greater readiness to carry out an allotted assignment, without thought for personal inconvenience, energetically and decisively. Both groups usually have a sense of responsibility to employees—lack of this quality, if it were detected, would prevent them getting a job with any leading firm—but they usually approach this from different angles. Members of either group may, with experience and application, acquire the attributes of the other."

In companies within my group for which I have had personal responsibility we have mixed graduates and ex-officers, together with 'home-grown' management from the office and shop floor and some late entrants with industrial experience elsewhere. I am convinced that a mix of this kind is beneficial to the enterprise and also to the managers, particularly in their formative years."

*John Rie*

Group Chief Executive, Imperial Group Limited.

"Of course the immediate products of the two types of training are not the same in academic terms and some of our jobs require professional or academic qualifications."

On the other hand there are a number of jobs (such as my own) to which an academic background is not specifically relevant."

I have a high regard for the recruitment procedures of the Armed Services and I believe the Army contains a number of intelligent young men who have learned a lot about the theory and practice of managing people. They have also experienced a degree of physical hardship, or at least discomfort, and have had to take direct responsibility for other people almost from the start of their careers. To this extent they may find it easier to adjust to the rough and tumble of business life, which so often calls for common sense and adaptability rather than intellectual excellence, than a graduate with an honours degree in the arts."

*Robert J. Jones*

Chairman, British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

The extracts you can read on this page are from letters in reply to an enquiry by Doctor A. R. Cane, the deputy editor of The Times Higher Education Supplement.

He subsequently published an article in which he concluded that leading businessmen do seem genuinely to value the management training given to a young man by a Short Service Commission.

And that most of them saw it at least as valuable to their companies as the academic training given at university.

(Although it's interesting to note that many agree with Mr C. E. A. Hambro that a perfect education would include both.)

Be that as it may, one thing is certain. A Short Service Commission will open a lot of doors leading to interviews and hopefully, to a sound business career.

It will also leave you fairly well off. As a Second Lieutenant you will start at £2,048 rising to £2,522 as a Lieutenant. On top of which you'll be eligible for a tax-free gratuity of £1,095 when you leave.

If you're between 17½ and 26 and you'd like to measure yourself against the Army Officer Selection Board, write to Major J. R. Drew, Dept. A38, Army Officer Entry, Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

Tell him of your education standards, interests and any other experience you may have.

He'll send you all the appropriate literature including a copy of Doctor Cane's article.



**Army Officer**







WEST EUROPE

# Giscard-Schmidt talks lighten gloom over European unity

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Sept 3

As one French commentator pointed out today, there is one small ray of sunshine lighting up the gloom in which European unity has been plunged for many months. It is the excellent relationship which exists between President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, which was demonstrated once again by their informal four and a half hour meeting in Paris last night.

West Germany must inevitably play an essential part in any initiative by the French President on European unity. But the Germans are very anxious to be cast neither in the role of the bankers nor the schoolmasters of Europe, as Herr Hans Apel, their Finance Minister, said recently.

That is why last night's talks were wrapped up in a friendly atmosphere. Both sides wanted to avoid giving the other countries of the Community the remotest suspicion that they were about to be presented with anything resembling a Franco-German fait accompli on the proposals to be submitted to the European "summit" which M. Giscard d'Estaing intends to call before the end of the year.

These proposals are still in a very inchoate form in the President's mind. He appears to be thinking on two lines: a re-orientation of the much battered proposals for an economic and monetary union, and a new organization of political consultation with, as the ultimate goal in 1980, some sort of confederal organization of Europe.

On the first point, the West German Chancellor appears to have been somewhat sceptical. In the present stage of European monetary disorganization, with the economies of Italy and Britain threatened with collapse, one can even less realistically speak of European monetary union than at the Copenhagen "summit" last year.

The floating of a European fund of some \$5,000m (£2,170m) to help member nations, suggested by the Commission last July, is no more attractive to the West German Government than it was two months ago. It prefers bilateral solutions with some guarantee of economic stringency by the recipient, as

# Protests at planned French tax on firms

From Richard Wigg  
Paris, Sept 3

The Patronat, the national employers' federation, today came out strongly against a new anti-inflation tax on companies' turnover, planned by the Government as an important part of its economic programme to curb pay increases.

The new tax threatened growing state intervention, the federation warned its 100,000 members, and upped them at a grave disadvantage to their competitors in the European Community.

Talks between the Patronat and the main trade union organizations began also today on the key issue in the present uncertain economic climate, that of measures to ensure security of jobs and guaranteed retraining in the event of collective dismissals.

The anti-inflation tax has been devised by one of President Giscard d'Estaing's chief economic advisers. It has an ingenious mechanism which theoretically separates the part of a firm's increased turnover which is due to higher productivity from its inflationary aspect.

Firms would be subject to detailed periodic study by the tax authorities, the Patronat said.

Multinational companies working in France would be able to get round the new tax, the Patronat said, to the detriment of the smaller French concerns.



A customer in a Rome supermarket looks at a notice above nearly empty shelves limiting him to five kilos (11lb) of spaghetti. Italy is suffering from a spaghetti shortage caused by panic buying in advance of big price increases.

# Three killed as police foil Paris bank raid

Paris, Sept 3—A policeman and two bank robbers were killed in a shootout when police foiled a robbery in a bank in the Pigalle area of Paris today.

Two other people were wounded and a third bank robber was arrested, police said. Some money was recovered.

Police rushed to the scene when a bank clerk pressed an alarm signal and the three gangsters met them with a hail of bullets. Four people were injured, including a police sergeant.

# Neo-fascists questioned over bomb

From Our Correspondent  
Rome, Sept 3

The secretary and president of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, Signor Giorgio Almirante and Signor Alfredo Covelli, were questioned here today by the Bologna public prosecutor in connexion with the bomb attack on the Rome-Munich express on August 4 in which 12 people died.

The two neo-fascist leaders have been regarded as witnesses since, immediately after the explosion Signor Almirante publicly disclosed that two weeks earlier they had tipped off the Interior Ministry's anti-terrorist office that left-wingers

were planning to blow up an express train.

The source of their information was identified as Signor Francesco Sgro, a Rome University employee who named a left-wing lecturer, Signor Davide Aio, and two other people as alleged conspirators.

Later he retracted the story and said that it had been a right-wing plot. He claimed that a prominent neo-fascist party member, Dr Aldo Basile, a lawyer, had paid him 1m lire (about £500) to tell investigators the "left-wing" story.

Signor Sgro, Dr Basile and his partner, Dr Francesco Sebastianelli, are now all in jail charged with libelling Signor Aio.

The public prosecutor, Dr Ottavio Lo Cigno, is expected to try and clarify the exact relationship between Signor Sgro, Dr Basile and Signor Almirante after the allegation by the lawyer for Signor Aio yesterday that Signor Sgro had the party secretary's secret directory telephone number in his notebook.

Until now investigators had been given to understand that Signor Sgro and Signor Almirante were complete strangers and that Dr Basile simply passed on the information to Signor Almirante.

# Warning to Bonn on its ties with W Berlin

Moscow, Sept 3.—Pravda warned the West today, on the third anniversary of the four-power Berlin agreement, that any actions which violate the letter or spirit of the pact "will not remain without consequences".

A leading article in the Soviet Communist Party newspaper supported the agreement as an important factor in the maintenance of European peace; but it renewed complaints that the West German Government's recent decision to establish a federal environmental protection agency in West Berlin was contrary to the intent of the pact.

The newspaper said that West Berlin ties with Bonn were permissible so long as they do not run counter to the agreement's pivotal provision that the city does not belong to the Federal Republic of Germany. Any illegal or unilateral actions running counter to the letter and spirit of the four-power agreement cannot and will not remain without consequences.

Last month East Germany began harassing West German officials travelling to work at the new environmental agency.

Our Washington Correspondent writes: An East German delegation arrived here last night to complete arrangements for the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The agreement will be signed in the State Department tomorrow.

# "I FLY TWA BECAUSE THEY ONCE GAVE ME THE IMPOSSIBLE"

Richard George is a Director of Weetabix Ltd.

He's played a major rôle in his company's recent Queen's Award to Industry, chiefly for the export of their *Alpen* cereal to the United States—which, as he says, "must be the 1974 version of selling fridges to Eskimos."

Naturally, he often flies to the USA.

One of the reasons he flies TWA is the way our in-flight 747 Director of Customer Services once delivered what he considered impossible.

"I was flying to Los Angeles," Richard George says, "and my schedule had just been changed."

"The TWA Director of Customer Services made an announcement about all the wonderful things he could do for us during the flight.

"So I called him over, and told him all the different West Coast places I needed to be in during the next fortnight.

"He said he'd see me in Customs. And as I was coming out, he saw me—with a complete list of hotel reservations, and the keys of my rental car."

Mr. George also points out that TWA's connections to its domestic flights are much easier than other airlines' at Los Angeles as well as New York, the airport we most frequently mention.

As you can see in our photograph, Richard George is used to sophisticated forms of travelling.

A man who flies himself to work in his own helicopter is not an easy man for an airline to please.

By dint of hard work, TWA has done so. If you call your travel agent or TWA, we'll work equally hard to please you.

# Religious groups sound warning on torture

Louvain, Sept. 3.—The second world conference on religion and peace today approved a report condemning torture and the violation of human rights, despite bitter divisions in the drafting committee earlier this week.

The conference avoided naming some specific cases brought up in heated discussion in committee, such as the Soviet Union and Northern Ireland.

But the report declared: "The gap between the ideals professed by governments and the realization of these ideals has widened."

In the final draft South Korea was the only country that came in for specific attack from the conference, which brought together delegates from more than 50 countries, including Eastern Europe, representing more than 30 religious groupings.

The Report emphasized the need to implement basic human rights and said that religious organizations could play a rôle of prime importance. "Unfortunately, religious leaders have not always been active in the defence of human rights and fundamental freedoms," it said.

Moving the adoption of the report on the final day of the week-long conference, Judge Margaret Newwood, of the United States, said that the situation was worsening and involved physical and psychological torture and sexual abuses of all kinds.

This conference particularly condemns the torture of detainees, an act which has been described as the ultimate human degradation," she said.

"It calls on all religious organizations to lend their weight and authority to the campaign to root out this evil, an evil which extends right across the world from Chile to Korea."

# Doctor cleared over radio 'euthanasia' hint

From Our Correspondent  
Copenhagen, Sept 3

Professor Bjørn Rønn, the Danish physician who hinted in a radio broadcast last month that he had helped incurably ill patients "to find peace", has cleared himself in a report to the health authorities.

Mr. Søren Sørensen, the head of the state medical board, has ended all investigations of Dr. Rønn's conduct.

He said that the report had shown that Dr. Rønn had not deliberately ended the life of patients.

# British football supporters again remanded

Bruges, Sept 3.—Six young supporters of the Manchester United football team, who have been accused of acts of violence in Ostend, were today remanded in custody in Bruges to stand trial either on Friday or Monday, court sources said.

The six were detained on August 3 during incidents before a friendly football match between Manchester United and Ostend.

They appeared briefly before Bruges magistrates today to be informed that the day of their trial depended on the court's calendar, the sources said.

# General Franco's return brings a mixed reaction

Madrid, Sept. 3.—Spaniards gave a mixed reception today to the announcement that General Franco has taken back the powers which he delegated to Prince Juan Carlos because of illness.

Reactions ranged from exuberant praise in the Government-controlled media to warnings from political liberals that the somewhat unexpected move would increase political tension.

The independent Barcelona newspaper *Vanguardia* said General Franco's comeback should give new impetus to the Government to solve "delicate" tasks and prepare a more democratic future.

He took back his powers as chief of state and commander of the armed forces six weeks after he had delegated them to Prince Juan Carlos, his designated successor and future king. He was in hospital for three weeks in July for treatment of a circulatory ailment and gastric complications.

Doctors pronounced him "clinically cured" on Sunday, and on Monday night the Information Ministry released the texts of letters from Señor Carlos Arias, the Prime Minister, to the 36-year-old prince and to parliament informing them of the decision.

"Now that normalcy is re-established and the man who has governed us for 35 years has taken back his responsibilities, there is one potent motive more for the Government to tackle actively and rapidly the complex and delicate tasks ahead," *Vanguardia* said. "(It must) solidify a future which is more harmonious, more satisfactory to all, and more democratic."

The state-controlled television network called General Franco's return a "guarantee of stability and continuity."

The Government newspaper *Arriba* said the general, "in the happy moment of his recovery, has been able to feel the closeness of the whole (Spanish) people."

But many liberals inside and outside the regime felt uneasy about his return. They feared that it will cause a slowing down of a programme of political liberalization recently presented by Señor Arias. The programme had been gaining momentum because many believed General Franco's reign was over.—UPI.

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OVERSEAS

# Israel court is told archbishop used his church status to smuggle arms over border

From Moshe Brilliant Tel Aviv, Sept 3

Archbishop Eilardio Capucci, aged 49, the Greek Catholic Patriarchal Vicar of Jerusalem who was detained last month on suspicion of smuggling for Al Fatah, was indicted in the district court in Jerusalem today on three counts.

He is liable to 15 years imprisonment if found guilty on a charge of contact with foreign agents. He is also charged with carrying and possessing arms illegally and with performing services for an unlawful association. Each of these is punishable by 10 years imprisonment.

The foreign agents allegedly contacted were Mr Abu Jihad, the head of "Black September" and of the military arm of Al Fatah, and Mr Abu Firas, described as one of the senior officers directing Al Fatah operations in Judea, Samaria and Jerusalem.

The archbishop was said to have met the Al Fatah leaders in the home of a relative in Beirut and to have agreed to transfer arms and sabotage materials from Beirut to Jerusalem. His status in the church enabled him to cross the border freely without security checks, it was stated.

The indictment mentions three cases of smuggling weapons. In April he was said to have brought three suitcases containing dozens of demolition blocks, clocks with detonators, grenades, sub-machine guns and three rockets with their launchers.

The charge sheet said the materials reached their destination and were used for sabotage activities in Jerusalem.

Details were not given but the list of prosecution witnesses includes Muhammad, Zaki and Zuhayr el Malabi, three brothers arrested on charges of setting up three Katyusha rockets aimed at the Jewish sector of Jerusalem on May 15 and of killing a taxi driver and stuffing his body in a car filled with explosives in a busy street in Jerusalem. The brothers are awaiting trial.

According to the charges, the archbishop asked the headmaster of the Freres school, Beit Hanina, to get everybody, including the watchman, out of the building on the evening of May 7. At 7.30 pm, the archbishop left the arms consignment in the toilet. He returned at 10 pm and found they had been removed.

This was in accordance with a plan arranged by Mr Firas, the mayor's archbishop was said to have crossed with another suitcase containing detonators and activating devices. He kept these at his residence and later at the tripartite unit August 10 when he surrendered them to his police interrogators, it was stated.

In July he showed signs of nervousness and told the Al Fatah leaders that it was risky bringing arms in suitcases

across the border. Accordingly, Mr Firas borrowed his Mercedes and concealed weapons in the door, under the mudguards, under the back seat and in the fan case below the windscreen wipers. The consignment included rifles with magazines, various kinds of explosives and detonators, grenades and ammunition.

He crossed the border on July 25 and reached Jerusalem where he waited for a liaison there from Al Fatah to take delivery as arranged with Mr Firas. On August 8 while he was driving his Mercedes in Jerusalem he was stopped by Israeli security forces who searched the car and found the arms.

The archbishop was remanded on August 18 for 15 days "in the order" and was extended this week for another 12 days. After his indictment today, he will be brought to the district court tomorrow and the state will request an extension of his detention until the trial.

The Greek Catholics recognize the authority of the Pope but they follow the Byzantine rite and their liturgical language is Arabic. The seat of the Church is Damascus but there is a large diaspora in Europe and America.

The Church has some 30,000 followers in Galilee under Archbishop Joseph Raya and some 4,000 in southern Israel including Jerusalem under the leadership of Archbishop Capucci.

## Dissident religious writer free to leave Russia

Moscow, Sept 3.—Mr Anatoli Levitin-Krasnov, a leading dissident religious writer, has received permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union, his friends said today.

They said that the writer, who is 58 and a prominent campaigner for human rights, yesterday collected an exit visa formally made out for emigration to Israel. He would leave on Thursday week.

Mr Levitin-Krasnov is an Orthodox Christian. He has spent a total of about 10 years in prison in connection with his writings. The friends did not say why he was heading for Israel. He has never been associated with the Jewish movement in the Soviet Union.

However, his name of Levitin (Krasnov is a pen name) suggests Jewish connections, and Israel has frequently served as a channel for Soviet emigrants bound elsewhere.

In March Mr Levitin-Krasnov was refused permission to leave for the United States at the invitation of the Russian Orthodox Metropolitan of San Francisco. In a large number of books and articles—most of them published only in the West—Mr Levitin-Krasnov has attacked the Soviet attitude to religious belief and criticized the contemporary role of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union.

He was imprisoned in a labour camp from 1949 to 1956, and though later rehabilitated was deprived in 1958 of the right to teach in schools.

Arrested again in 1969, he spent a year in jail without coming to trial and was again released. But investigations continued, and in May, 1971, he was jailed for three years on charges including violations of the laws on the separation of church and state. He was released early last year.

## Philippines bishops urge end of martial law

Manila, Sept 3.—The Philippines Roman Catholic Church today called on President Marcos to lift martial law, restore civil rights and "end the climate of fear".

Eighty-one bishops of the oldest and most powerful church in the country asked for this in a letter handed to President Marcos during a meeting at the Presidential palace.

A week of soldiers raided a suburban Roman Catholic monastery and arrested a priest and 20 other people as alleged subversives.

A Church spokesman said the letter was actually drafted by the bishops during the semi-annual meeting held last July by the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines which represents the Church hierarchy.

In their letter, the bishops urged that "bold steps be taken

gradually to lift martial law and many of the restrictions on freedom brought about by martial law".

The bishops admitted that there had been improvements in the Philippines economy and in the law and order situation under martial law. But they pointed out the "dimensions of an evil, perhaps unintended but certainly flowing from the logic of martial law".

This was "the climate of fear which has gradually crept into every sector of our society". Under martial law workers dared not organize themselves into free unions or press for higher wages and better working conditions.

The bishops expressed fear that this "climate of fear" had invaded even the schools and universities.—Agence France-Presse.

## US-China links discussed in Peking talks

Peking, Sept 3.—A group of American businessmen headed by Senator Fulbright, today had talks lasting 90 minutes with Mr Chiao Kuan-hua, the Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister.

An American source said that the "almost exclusively" concerned American-Chinese relations and allowed an "introduction into some of the problems". At the request of the congressmen, the content of the meeting will not be divulged. Mr Chiao has proposed a further meeting tomorrow.

Senator Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, presented greetings from President Ford, but apparently there was no mention of a message to the Chinese leaders from the President himself.—Agence France-Presse.



Professor Papanastasiou announcing the formation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement at a press conference in Athens.

## New socialist movement launched in Greece

From Mario Modiano Athens, Sept 3

Professor Andreas Papanastasiou, the son of a former prime minister, announced today the formation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, a political grouping, he said, which aspired to rid Greece of foreign patronage as well as the stranglehold of the domestic economic oligarchy.

He said his new party supported the abolition of the monarchy and non-alignment in foreign affairs. He is likely to be the main political opponent of Mr Konstantinos Karamanlis, the Prime Minister, in the general elections which are expected this year.

Professor Papanastasiou, aged 55, an American-trained economist who returned recently to Greece after spending seven years abroad, outlined his objectives at a press conference in Athens.

He implied that he would not welcome general elections before the state machinery had been thoroughly purged of junta-appointed elements. Mr Karamanlis has indicated that

his Government proposes to hold elections shortly.

Professor Papanastasiou said he had nothing against Mr Karamanlis personally, but the power structure which kept him in office "is the same that upheld the junta responsible for the tragedy of Cyprus, the seven years of oppression in Greece and the slaughter at the Polytechnic". He added: "We cannot trust them."

Asked whether a purge was a condition for elections or elections would pave the way for a purge, he said: "The prerequisite for elections is a purge of the state machinery. It is a fallacy to believe that there can be a freely elected government if the state machinery stays as it is."

The new movement's short-term objectives included punishment for those responsible for the dictatorship, the leaders and the torturers, a purge of their supporters and collaborators from the Government, and reinstatement of the victims of military rule, as well as the repatriation of refugees from the Greek civil

war, now living in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

In the longer term, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement would strive for national independence, popular sovereignty, social deliverance, and democratic procedures.

Professor Papanastasiou was warmly applauded by an audience which included personalities who distinguished themselves in opposition to the dictatorship regime. Former deputies of his father's Centre Union party were present as was Lady Fleming, the widow of the discoverer of penicillin.

In a 12-point declaration of aims and principles, he outlined his vision of a "socialist Greek republic which would furnish foolproof safeguards against another violation of the people's will."

The declaration proposed the "socialization" of monastery wealth, banks, basic industries and commerce. "All international treaties and agreements which led Greece to economic, political and military dependence on the monopolistic blocks of the West, and particularly American imperial

ism, are to be abrogated", Professor Papanastasiou said.

It was planned to introduce a system of farm cooperatives as well as self-management in productive units in the context of broad geographical decentralization. The object would be the equalization of income. The party proposed a national plan for health, education, and pensions, with the abolition of privately owned schools and clinics.

Professor Papanastasiou endorsed the government's withdrawal from the military structure of Nato but he said this was not enough. "Links with the political side of Nato must be severed and we should oust all American bases which convert our country into a nuclear target without affording us any protection."

Athens, Sept 3.—Mrs Helen Vlachos announced today that she would resume publication of her morning newspaper *Kathimerini* on September 15.

Mrs Vlachos shut down *Kathimerini* after an afternoon paper rather than submit to censorship of the political content of the paper in 1967.

## SW Africa trials hears jail torture allegations

From Michael Kuipe Cape Town, Sept 3

Allegations of torture were made today when Mr David Meroro, chairman of the South-West Africa People's Organization, was brought to trial in Windhoek, on charges of being in possession of banned literature.

Captain Jan Griebensauw, a security police officer, said in evidence that five copies of an African communist magazine were found when Mr Meroro's home and shop were searched in February.

Cross-examining Captain Griebensauw, defence counsel, Mr David Soggo, said Mr Meroro would say in evidence that during interrogation by the security police, his hands were tied behind his back and he was suspended from a rail with a rope.

He also denied he had told Mr Meroro that he had to leave the Cape Strip region in a helicopter and thrown to the crocodiles.

Because of South-West Africa's status as a mandated territory, diplomatic observers from the United States, Britain, West Germany and Australia were present in the regional court as the trial began.

Mr Meroro's arrest came after several demonstrations by supporters of the Swapo independence movement, and a ship rioting last year. He was held in custody for five months until his release on bail in July.

Mr Soggo said Mr Meroro would allege he was threatened with injury and food, slapped repeatedly and forced to stand during interrogation.

Captain Griebensauw said, under cross-examination, that a team of detectives interrogated Mr Meroro. He denied that Mr Meroro was forced to stand for an entire day. He had stood at some stage, but not as a punishment. He was told to rise out of "finesses" and a new interrogator entered the room.

Discussing the international dispute over the control of South-West Africa in the South African House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, said his Government would not leave South Africa in the lurch.

His words seemed intended as an assurance primarily for the 90,000 whites there that are now facing a plight similar to those in Portuguese Africa.

## More voices call on President Banzer to bring back constitutional rule sooner than he plans Bolivia's civilian leaders turn on the heat

From Stuart Stirling Buenos Aires, Sept 3

The recent upsurge of criticism from Bolivia's civilian leaders over President Hugo Banzer's proposed date of October 1975, for the country's return to constitutional government, precipitated a Cabinet crisis last Friday which led to General Banzer's offer to resign from the Presidency.

However, his decision later that day to stay in office—at the insistence of the commanders of the armed forces—has left his civilian military coalition Government more dependent than ever on the support of the conservative military hierarchy.

General Banzer has gradually isolated from effective power the two political parties within his Government, the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and the Falange.

Both parties are at present represented in government by sectarian leaders, who are themselves at odds with the two heads of their respective movements. They are former Presi-

dent Victor Paz Estenssoro of the MNR and Señor Mario Gutiérrez of the Falange.

Dr Paz Estenssoro is at present in exile in Peru and Señor Gutiérrez recently lost his post as foreign minister.

The Falange and the MNR in alliance with right-wing elements of the armed forces brought General Banzer to power in 1971 in a revolution which overthrew the leftist Government of General Juan José Torres.

Last week, Señor Gutiérrez called for an amnesty for all and urged the President to bring forward the date for elections. Señor Gutiérrez was recently nominated by his party as a candidate for the forthcoming elections, replacing General Banzer on the Falange ticket.

On Thursday, Señor Ciro Rumboltz, deputy leader of the MNR, made a clandestine appearance in La Paz from exile and held a press conference during which he reiterated a demand for early elections and amnesty for the country's

opposition parties. A warrant for his arrest has been issued by the Government.

Yet another political element which in the long run may prove a far greater threat to General Banzer than the civilian opposition parties, are the nationally-minded group of young officers, who were responsible for an abortive coup last June.

This sector of the armed forces are at present licking their wounds in guarded silence from the sidelines of power. One of their leaders, Colonel Gary Prado Salomon, is in a military prison and other rebels have been demoted. The young officers are believed to favour a more centralist political grand and the setting up of a junta which would pave the way for immediate elections.

However, in a country which has witnessed more government than it has marked up years as a republic, General Banzer is still hanging on to the reins of power in the wake of crisis and coups which his Interior Minister has termed as "communist inspired".

## India snubs China over Sikkim status

From Michael Hornsby Delhi, Sept 3

India's relations with Sikkim do not concern anyone else, Foreign Ministry sources in Delhi said today, rebuffing strong Chinese and milder Nepalese criticism of the proposal to the "association" of the small Himalayan kingdom with the Indian Union.

The constitution (thirty-ninth amendment) Bill introduced by Mr Swaran Singh, the External Affairs Minister, yesterday provides for the Sikkim's representation in both houses of the Indian Parliament and its inclusion in Indian five-year economic development plans.

The Chinese party news paper, *The People's Daily*, in Peking today denounced the Sikkim Bill as "a flagrant act of colonialist expansion" which had "shocked and infuriated all justice-upholding countries and people".

It was planned to introduce a system of farm cooperatives as well as self-management in productive units in the context of broad geographical decentralization. The object would be the equalization of income. The party proposed a national plan for health, education, and pensions, with the abolition of privately owned schools and clinics.

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Earlier, at a press conference in Delhi, Mrs Bhurendra Kumari, the legal adviser to the Chogyal (ruler) of Sikkim, who is due to arrive in Delhi tomorrow, said that the request submitted by the Chief Minister of Sikkim for representation in the Indian Parliament was "Not constitutionally valid".

Miss Kumari argued that the chief minister and the Indian-nominated Chief Executive, who has the final decision in all policy matters, had submitted the request—based on a resolution passed by the Sikkim Assembly at the end of the Sikkim first seeking the Chogyal, who is strongly opposed to any change in Sikkim's status.

This, however, seems little more than a procedural quibble. Under the Government of Sikkim Act, to which he gave his assent in July, the Chogyal is reduced to a purely ceremonial figurehead. He is required only to give formal approval to measures decided upon by the Sikkim Assembly or the Chief Executive.

## Drivers charged over train crash in Zagreb

Zagreb, Sept 3.—The Yugoslav public prosecutor today charged with negligence the two drivers of a Dortmund-bound express train which crashed at high speed as it approached Zagreb station last Friday. At least 124 people were killed and more than 50 injured.

Mr Slobodan Katarac said the charges were being brought under a section of the Yugoslav criminal code citing "grave offences against public safety and property if property is lost, drivers Nikola Kozec and Stjepan Varga—face maximum jail terms of 20 years."

Mr Katarac said an investigation showed that the express train was travelling at more than 56 mph when the fine cars jumped the rails. The speed limit for that stretch of the line was 31 mph.

The train was carrying out a dragnet operation to disarm groups in the city opposed to Frelimo.

At the weekend police confiscated two hand grenades, two shotguns and two rifles at four checkpoints set up in Beira. The operation followed reports that extremist organizations had been smuggling weapons into Beira for a counter-coup.

Sabotage last week of the power line from the Cabora Bassa dam to South Africa has led to fresh speculation here that an organization which is defying both Frelimo and the Portuguese Army is at work in the territory.

A Frelimo regional commander has strongly denied any responsibility for the explosions which smashed two pylons in the Tete district.

There has been considerable speculation here as to who is responsible for these explosions. Some newspapers have been blaming extreme right-wing movements, while others blame anarchists. Some observers think it is likely that the explosions were caused by people opposed to the relative conciliatory views expressed by Frelimo leaders in Dar es Salaam this week.

Four men were wounded, one seriously, when a policeman opened fire on thousands of rioting black labourers at an isolated British-owned sugar estate 131 miles north-east of here yesterday, the authorities confirmed here today.

The riot broke out during a mass demonstration by workers at the Sena plantation demanding better pay and working conditions. The estate is owned by Tate and Lyle.

The police used tear gas to prevent the labourers from molesting the wife of a white compounds supervisor, whom they dragged from her home. Brazzaville, Sept 3.—A distant faction of the Liberation Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) was reported to have recognized the right of the Cabinda enclave to self-determination.

The Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (FLIC) said its leaders had not a delegation of the MPLA faction yesterday. The MPLA delegation had agreed that the future of Cabinda was best determined by the Cabinda population itself.

The two movements had also decided to set up a joint commission to work out the basis of future cooperation between Cabinda and Angola.

## Outcry in Japan over leak on board nuclear ship

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, Sept 3

Japan's long-range plans to build a nuclear-powered merchant fleet suffered a serious setback today when civic leaders and fishermen throughout the country declared that a prototype vessel, the 8,214-ton Mutsu, would be prevented from entering its home port or other Japanese harbours after it returns from an ill-fated test voyage in the Pacific this week.

The initial test of Japan's first nuclear ship was abruptly terminated during the weekend after a leak of radioactivity was detected when its reactor was fired for the first time last week. The report has come as a traumatic shock to a nation which still lives with the vivid memory of Hiroshima.

The Mutsu was launched in

1969, but failed to leave on its test voyage until last week because fishermen threw a flotilla of small boats round the nuclear-powered ship to blockade it in its northern home port of Mutsu, in Aomori prefecture.

The ship managed to evade the blockade when it left the port at midnight during a storm. Reports that the test voyage was subsequently called off because of a radioactive leak above the ship's reactor, has increased the fears of the fishing industry that the advent of nuclear-powered vessels will contaminate marine life.

The Government, embarrassed because it has constantly assured the fishing industry that fears of nuclear contamination are unfounded, has ordered an exhaustive investigation.

Under martial law workers dared not organize themselves into free unions or press for higher wages and better working conditions.

The bishops expressed fear that this "climate of fear" had invaded even the schools and universities.—Agence France-Presse.

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Mr Soggo said Mr Meroro would allege he was threatened with injury and food, slapped repeatedly and forced to stand during interrogation.

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## Ethiopia ex-governor killed in gun battle

Addis Ababa, Sept 3.—Mr Tesfayoh Enqo Selsassie, the former governor of Kefa province and a staunch supporter of Emperor Haile Selassie who had been hiding in the countryside for two months, has been killed and his brother captured, it was announced today.

An armed forces committee announcement broadcast on Ethiopia radio, said the former governor and "symbol of the ruling class" was killed in an exchange of fire with a contingent of the territorial army at a place in Selale district north of Addis Ababa.

The exchange of fire followed the refusal of Mr Tesfayoh to surrender when the contingent contacted him at a private house early yesterday. His brother,

Mr Tadesse Enqo Selsassie and a number of accomplices were captured.

This is the first incident in which a wanted prominent official has been killed since Ethiopia's armed forces began a series of arrests of Government leaders and their step-by-step takeover of control of the country at the beginning of last July.

Meanwhile, the Emperor seemed to be standing practically alone in the face of attacks by street demonstrators, the radio and press.

Yesterday's anti-Emperor demonstration, the first, came as a shock to the capital and although the military coordination committee has banned any more of them without its own

authorization, it put out a communique today saying it appreciated the support shown by the people for the objectives of its "quiet revolution".

The Amharic language press announced that the country's highly politicized student body will be mobilized for a mass education programme in the countryside under a national education and self-help programme.

The students will take part in a mass literacy campaign, part of a programme which also includes training in basic agricultural techniques, health, and cooperative ventures to improve the lot of the country's more than 20 million peasants, the press reports said.—Agence France-Presse.

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SPORT

Athletics  
Return of a true Russian racer

From Neil Allen  
Athletics Correspondent  
Rome, Sept. 3

The red vest and blond head of Russia's Olympic sprint champion, Valeriy Borzov, dipped first at the tape the Olympic stadium here today to retain his European 100 metres title, and the crowd paid tribute to a true racer. For me the return of the great competitor to the top was the highlight of a day in which Britain had much to be pleased about, including a bronze medal for Andrea Lynch in the women's 100 metres and the completely relaxed qualification of the 18-year-old Steven Overt for the 800 metres men's final tomorrow.

Borzov, who could be stressed, never looked convincingly a gold medal man for 80 of his 100 metres race. He had a reasonable start and smooth pickup but it was not until the last three or four strides that he swooped through to the front and dipped on the line to defeat Memna, Italy, of the championship filled for him by so many of the excitable Roman supporters. Borzov's time was given as 10.27sec with Memna recording 10.34sec.

In no way, except for coolness under fire, was the Borzov we saw today the nervous doubting sprinter of Munich, 1972. The Russian made that clear during the interview he gave here before these championships started. He insisted that "I am not a robot, or a machine made for beating records. It is true I have done nothing outstanding since the Olympics. But I believe that after eight years of intensive preparation and competition of the highest standard that I have the right to breathe a little. Following Munich I was saturated by athletics and the responsibility became crushing."

Last season, says Borzov, was a year of transition for him, but he became greatly encouraged in the first half of this year when he won the European indoor title over 60 metres in Göteborg and decided he might still be the best runner in the world. Watching him move forward today, I remembered his final comment last week: "I have worked on strength and pure speed, but I continue to work all the time for the relaxation which is absolutely vital to sprinting."

The women's 100 metres title went today to Irene Sawinska, of Poland, who earlier in the day showed amazing range by becoming the first woman to beat 50sec for the 100 metres. On the Rome track, she defeated Renata Stecher, of East Germany, who had dominated the Munich Olympic sprint but now found the legs of a champion leaving her in second place.

Still ahead of Mrs Sawinska, who has been winning Olympic medals since 1964, is the 200 metres here and probably a chance of medals in both the 4 x 100 and 4 x 400 metres relays. Miss Lynch, too, who had a excellent start today and was well clear of the fourth girl, will be out to do well for Britain later in the 4 x 100 metres relay.



Gold medal and world record with one throw by Ruth Fuchs, winning the javelin event in Rome.

Alan Pascoe shrugged off the mental shadow caused by his recent injury as he qualified for the 400 metres hurdles final today, but the most impressive of all efforts in the action was young Overt as he won his semi-final round of the 800 metres in 1min 47.7sec looking almost as fit as the 18-year-old who won through the second man was the dangerous Yugoslav, Susani, who must still be among the favourites for the title tomorrow. Overt, having coasted along the home straight, with a glance back to make sure he was not too closely challenged, said afterwards: "It was much easier than I expected and I have now achieved what I came here for. Anything better in the final will be a complete bonus."

In contrast with his coolness had been the sultry, oppressive atmosphere earlier for the women's 400 metres and javelin as the girls sheltered under bushes and dapped ineffectually at themselves with towels. But the claustrophobic weather did not stop an outstanding effort in the javelin by East German captain, Ruth Fuchs, as she achieved a world record distance of 220ft 6in, and made me recall her previous world record throw a year ago in the Meadowbank stadium at Edinburgh on the occasion of the European Cup final. Britain's only defending Euro-

pean champion, David Jenkins, looked this evening as though he would still have a useful part to play in his final tomorrow as he won a semi-final round race in which both he and the West German, Hermann, were keeping their powder dry in the last 50 metres by refusing to go all out.

Roger Mills, of Britain, collapsed at the finish of the 3,000 metres walk here this evening after staggering the final lap and officials as he sagged to the track to have fourth place and, having been caught by the crowd, was carried off on a stretcher.

After the cheers for the winner, Golubchik of the Soviet Union, the crowd gasped in horror as Mills made his agonized journey, head rolling and eyes half closed, towards the finish line. He was carried off on a stretcher.

Brendan Foster, Britain's favorite for the 3,000 metres may not be able to compete. The world two miles and 3,000 metres record-holder is suffering from intestinal pain which he hopes to line up for the heats which start on Friday night.

Cricket  
Worcestershire are champions as the gods deny Hampshire

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

Worcestershire became the new county champions just before three o'clock yesterday afternoon when the match between Hampshire and Yorkshire was finally abandoned without a ball being bowled. It was irrelevant, after that, that there were 10 victories five have been by an innings, as two more might have been but for the rain. By almost any of the recent scoring systems they would have won the title. Yet in commemorating the season, the county's brilliant batting side would be wrong not to applaud Worcestershire for taking advantage of the chance the weather gave them.

They 200 are a good side at their best; well led by Gifford, with a pair of first rate opening bowlers in Holder and Brad, an unbreakable middle order of batsmen in Turner, an all-rounder who would welcome in his side in D'Oliveira, and four other batsmen—Steadley, Cranford, Yardley and Parke—who have all had their moments. By the way they overcame their injuries they proved their resilience. Hemsley and Imran Khan regularly available, if ever they should be in the team, they would have been a fine pair. By the way, have won the title twice before, in 1964, and 1965, when Gifford, D'Oliveira, Cranford, Steadley and Brad all played a part.

It is of course, no coincidence that these two sides, Worcestershire and Hampshire, have lost no one all season to Test calls, as their rivals have. Sides like Northamptonshire, Kent and

Surrey, have been badly deprived in this way. With a glut of one-day cricket and fewer championship matches, there used to be the leading England players are too rarely seen in three-day county matches these days. Newcomers by agreeing to play four Test matches against Australia after the one-day World Cup, the administrators have missed a great chance of giving precedence to the championship.

One point Gifford made yesterday after conceding defeat was the injustice, as he saw it, of the fine (£500 from the players and £100 from the club) that was levied on Hampshire for not having averaged 184 overs to the hour throughout the season. In the run-in for the championship right from the start they have never been able to boost their over rate by bowling spinners for the sake of it, though when I have seen them they have never dawdled.

The trouble lies not so much in the players as in the administrators, and it is no coincidence whatever for a county side such as Hampshire, upon being fired to see their cricketers getting away with an average of 14 or 15 overs to the hour. It really is time something was done about this, though you would not hear it from those who think so when England see their way to picking five fast bowlers to take on tour.

English weather does nothing for England

By Alan Gibson  
BIRMINGHAM, Pakistan beat England by eight wickets.

Play began yesterday at 11.30, three-quarters of an hour late. It was decided to limit the match to 25 overs each side, as it was too late to allow the teams reasonable time to travel to their next destination, and although the weather was not ideal, it was not so bad as it had been in the previous days. The English players had appointments at Eastbourne and Scarborough. It was not until 1.30 that the match began, and in everyone's mind that it might rain again, and that 30 overs was the minimum required for a result. It hardly mattered, so easily did Pakistan win. By 2.10 the England innings was closed with the score of 81 for nine. By 3.40 Pakistan had won with eight wickets and nearly half their overs to spare.

Obviously, it was not an invigorating day for England, especially just before an Australian tour, but the relationship between this game and a five-day Test match at Melbourne, or indeed anywhere, was so slender that it need not launch into prophecies of disaster. However, the fact that Pakistan, after at least sharing the honours in the Test series, they have consistently won the Prudential Trophy. Moreover, their second victory achieved in conditions supposed to be particularly favourable for England.

The weather had been so bad on Monday that it was hard to envisage any more play. The English players were not equipped. The covers had guarded the whole square, but the pitch was damp with dew and the clouds after heavy rain and there was a strong, erratic wind. It was a day for seam bowlers. Imran Khan was the first to bowl, and he was in the first over. In the fifth over he bowled a full toss, and in the sixth over he bowled a full toss, and in the seventh over he bowled a full toss, and in the eighth over he bowled a full toss, and in the ninth over he bowled a full toss, and in the tenth over he bowled a full toss, and in the eleventh over he bowled a full toss, and in the twelfth over he bowled a full toss, and in the thirteenth over he bowled a full toss, and in the fourteenth over he bowled a full toss, and in the fifteenth over he bowled a full toss, and in the sixteenth over he bowled a full toss, and in the seventeenth over he bowled a full toss, and in the eighteenth over he bowled a full toss, and in the nineteenth over he bowled a full toss, and in the twentieth over he bowled a full toss, and in the twenty-first over he bowled a full toss, and in the twenty-second over he bowled a full toss, and in the twenty-third over he bowled a full toss, and in the twenty-fourth over he bowled a full toss, and in the twenty-fifth over 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## Battered wives: why they are the born victims of domestic violence

Wife battering is an emotive topic which has recently received considerable publicity. A memorandum from the National Association of Probation Officers to the Home Office, reported in *The Times* recently, said: "As at present the extent of the problem is concealed". Among the first 300 deprived families referred to our domiciliary family planning service, 89 wives were seen by a member of the team to bear the marks of domestic violence. It is extremely difficult to know how to deal with the problem as there is no doubt that there is to a certain extent a cultural acceptance of wife beating and the women sometimes retaliate. In the families known to us in our work in domiciliary family planning, is associated with chronic unemployment, drinking and gross social deprivation. Mrs G is the most recent example.

She telephoned me in a hoarse whisper. Her husband was out in the front with a neighbour where she could keep her eye on him and it was safe to talk. He had battered her with a poker, and threatened to repeat it if she told anyone. I encouraged her to go to her doctor whose surgery was about a quarter of a mile down the road. "I don't want to go," she said, "I don't want to go to the doctor. I don't want all the neighbourhood to know. Anyway my leg's too sore to walk on."

I telephoned her doctor. "Well, she'll have to be seen," he said. "Tell her to come down to the surgery." I explained that Mrs G was unable to do so. "Well, there's nothing I can do about it," he said. "The next day I visited Mrs G, while her husband was collecting his social security money for the five times 52nd time. She had more than 30 very large bruises on her arms, legs and trunk, the most severe being a six inch welt across her abdomen which had broken the skin, and an enormous swelling behind her left knee. In addition, she had a badly swollen eye and cut lip. She had been trying to fix the curtains which were threaded on a bit of string, when they had fallen down. This provoked her husband's wrath. He had some drink in him but was not really drunk by local standards. He picked up the poker and gave his wife a terrible swipe across the back of the leg as she was standing on the chair. She then tried to leave and was beaten about the face and body while her husband prevented her reaching the door. He eventually desisted through sheer exhaustion.

Her husband has been at a rehabilitation centre but still cannot find work. He is probably unemployed after five years and his alcohol consumption makes him unreliable in more ways than one. It was significant that these two most recent assaults had both occurred since the school holidays. The family formerly lived in a derelict room and kitchen in a condemned tenement, and have now been rehoused in a pleasant maisonette which even has a small piece of garden at the front. Unfortunately for Mrs G, her neighbours have also changed. When her husband started beating her before, the police were

always on the spot pretty quickly and prevented his worst excesses. He never discovered that it was the widow in the flat underneath who always sent her daughter for the police as soon as she heard the sounds of strife. Now Mrs G's neighbour on one side does not want to know a family with eight children and an unemployed husband. On the other side, the couple are themselves fond of a drink in the local bar and their discretion in their cups cannot be relied upon, so Mrs G cannot ask any favours in case it is reported to her husband.

The children are terrified when their father becomes violent and huddle in one of the bedrooms until he is safely "out" in one way or another. It is impossible for them to grow up normally among so much fear. Their mother is more concerned about this effect on her children than she is about her own physical distress.

Very few of the husbands had been prosecuted and, if they were, it frequently made the situation worse. Another woman, Mrs B, very much regretted that her 12-year-old daughter had slipped out of the house and called the police, as her husband was charged, convicted and fined. The family lives on social security benefits and her husband still takes his weekly £7 pocket money, leaving her to feed and clothe the children on even less after she has paid the contribution to his fine.

The extent of the problem in other parts of society is impossible to assess; even Mrs G did not want to expose her injuries to the critical eyes of neighbours she might meet in the doctor's surgery. However, in my own experience in general practice and from talking to colleagues who work in casualty departments of big hospitals, the known cases of domestic violence are rarely found among the wives of non-manual workers. This is not to say that the better educated male is less aggressive, but his aggression is verbal rather than physical.

An insurance salesman recently brought his wife to see me as he said there must be something physically wrong with her as she had become progressively less responsive to his lovemaking. During the initial interview, he constantly made denigratory remarks about her and when he became angry, these were both offensive and cruel. This constant abuse had already damaged her psyche, possibly in a more irreparable way than if he had broken her nose, but like her physically battered sisters, she had not overtly sought outside help.



But for the other born victims also there are factors in the personalities of the couple and the relationship between them which we are just beginning to perceive.

Joan, a prostitute, was the girl friend of a notorious and brutal man who lived off her earnings. On one occasion he kicked her in the side so violently that he ruptured her spleen and it was only the close proximity of an excellent casualty department that saved her life. Another time I visited her the day she came home after four days in hospital. He had beaten her with an umbrella for an hour, breaking three ribs, her arm and her collar bone and partially scalped her. "Why don't you leave him Joan?" "Any man's better than none," she replied.

Perhaps in her way of life this was so, but for the other born victims also there are factors in the personalities of the couple and the relationship between them which we are just beginning to perceive. Separation is rarely a solution, which is acceptable to the wives on a long term basis. The provision of refuge is not necessarily the answer. Even when they are established there are grave difficulties, as the women, once there, are naturally loathe to move on, and the overcrowding and lack of normal family life can only be detrimental to the children in the long run. In many families the wife will stay with her husband if his violence is not too excessive and if she knows that assistance is immediately available. If an early warning system could be devised so that the police took immediate and effective action, this would surely eventually lead to a decrease in physical assaults in the home.

The Probation Officers' memorandum urges police prosecution on the wife's behalf, "though we recognize that she may often withdraw from such proceedings. The support provided by such action and the element of control seems to us more important than the conviction of the husband. Unfortunately, as Mrs G has found out, not all neighbours will act as an undetectable, unswayable early warning system, and until they do, most of the victims will continue to be battered."

Dr Elizabeth Wilson

## Treatment for parents whose child is ill

The most ineffectual way of dealing with parental worries about a child is to say "don't worry" without ever finding out what exactly it is that the parent is really worried about. "Don't worry" is an expression which should be banned from the conversation of doctors and nurses since its use means usually that they have not understood the cause of the worry and therefore they resort to this useless formula. On the other hand an explanation as to why there are no grounds for the fears—once their true reason has been determined—removes the necessity for saying "don't worry".

Many parents are so worried about certain diseases that they cannot put their fears into words. Parity, perhaps, because they feel they will seem stupid if they do, or because the fear is so great that they dare not mention it in case it turns out to be true. One such disease is leukaemia which, though fortunately very rare in children, is well known and understandably feared. A number of mothers who complain that their child is too pale have this fear and I make a point of asking them if this is one of their anxieties. This makes it possible to explain why their child has not got leukaemia though sometimes a blood count is needed to remove the fear altogether.

Parents are worried by pallor of the cheeks but this is a poor indication of the state of the blood since the colour of the cheeks varies according to how close the blood capillaries are to the surface. A much more accurate estimation of the state of the blood is obtained from looking at the inside of the lower eyelids or the inside of the lips. From a doctor's point of view the pallor of leukaemia is so striking that the diagnosis is usually obvious before the result of the blood test is received.

The pallor of the child with leukaemia is due to the anaemia caused by the disease. Possibly this is the reason why the word anaemia strikes terror to some. But leukaemia is an uncommon cause of anaemia which in children is most often due to a lack of iron in the diet and easily treated.

Tuberculosis, now very rare in this country, is still a major fear for some parents whose child has a persistent or recurrent cough. But TB in children is quite unlike the disease in adults and its symptoms differ accordingly. Cough, the major symptom in adults, seldom affects the child with TB. The body reacts in a different way in its first encounter with the TB germ as compared with subsequent attacks. Since the first attack usually occurs in childhood its symptoms differ from attacks later in life.

The commonest presenting symptoms of TB in childhood are persistent tiredness and loss of appetite. I emphasize persis-

tent because transitory tiredness is not due to TB. The child who is active for any part of the day has not got TB—a far more common cause for tiredness in children in this country, especially the older ones, is depression.

The third disease which I find causing grave anxiety to some parents is asthma. Several parents of asthmatic children have said that asthma is as frightening as cancer. This is another reason why a cough is so frightening in some families. I suspect that one reason why asthma is feared is because it is insufficiently well known that there are two sorts of asthma—bronchial (lung) asthma, mainly affecting young people, and cardiac asthma in adults with heart failure. If an elderly person is stated to have died of asthma it is likely to be due to his heart and nothing to do with bronchial asthma.

The name bronchial asthma is best looked on as a descriptive term applied to a certain variety of recurrent wheezing attacks which often runs in families and is often associated with eczema. In those subject to the disorder a great deal can be done to prevent the attacks. All children with bronchial asthma should receive physiotherapy since by learning the techniques of breathing and postural exercises they can often breathe in such a way as to be able to prevent an attack developing when they feel it coming on.

Parents should be taught how to supervise these exercises and how to carry out postural drainage and percussion, or "tipping and thumping" as it is often called. By this means children can be helped to clear the phlegm from the lungs which accumulates there during an attack when the air tubes are narrowed. The phlegm is unlikely to be coughed up, as with an adult, but is more likely to be swallowed. This is just as effective in clearing the lungs; it sometimes causes the child to vomit but the muscular effect of vomiting empties the lungs still more.

Another major advance in the management of children with asthma is the realization that many are sensitive to the microscopic house dust mite which is found in dust almost everywhere and lives off shed skin. Measures to keep down the amount of dust in the house and ensure that the child is not in the house during dusting have been remarkably effective in reducing the number and severity of attacks in sensitive individuals. The house dust mite prefers damp houses and takes some months to take up residence in a new house, thereby explaining why some children in the past have improved when moving house.

In addition, there are now more effective drugs available to cut short an attack of asthma. For all these reasons, and provided preventive measures are started early, asthma in childhood should no longer be regarded with the dread that it has been in the past.

Hugh Jolly  
Dr Jolly regrets that he is unable to enter into any correspondence.

## Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 26

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Tel. 01-580 2090, ext. 4.

**LEGAL NOTICES**  
also on page 21

No. 001979 of 1974

In the County of Middlesex, in the High Court of Justice, in and for the County of Middlesex, the following Notice is hereby given: That the above-named Company, by the Court of Directors, has resolved that the 22nd day of August, 1974, be and is hereby appointed the day for the holding of the Annual General Meeting of the Company, at the Court House, 15, Old Bailey, London EC4A 3DF, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and Auditors, and for the purpose of dealing with any business that may come before the Meeting.

BLIND MARTIN BURRIDGE  
2, The Strand, London WC2R 0EL  
Solicitor for the Company

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For more details please apply to:  
Business Press Limited, Dept. HRM, 100, Victoria Road, London, S.W.1. 01-237 5851.

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Andrew Faulds

## Time we British stopped kicking ourselves

For the British, 50 years ago, it was the done thing to conceal achievement with unassuming modesty. In contrast to the Americans, at that time clamant in their boasts to be bigger, richer and more efficient than any other guys in the world, we British were gently self-deprecating. Our engineering products were renowned for quality and after-service, our shipping and insurance extended to every corner of the globe and sterling was the currency which sustained more than half the total trade of nations.

Two generations later, self-deprecation has developed into self-denigration. Quiet confidence has been replaced by gossipy lack of it. Through the media and throughout public life, management is accused of inefficiency and lack of drive and the workforce is derided for its greed and sloth. To foreign eyes, this is yet another symptom of "the English disease"—the masochistic ritual of kicking oneself when down.

The latest victim of such suicidal tendencies is the City. Certainly the fuel has been to hand to feed the fire. The failure of the fringe banks, the dark cloud of economic forecasts and the atmosphere of political uncertainties have brought stock market prices to their lowest levels for over 15 years. But other financial centres—New York, Tokyo, and now Frankfurt—have suffered from similar failures of major businesses without such severe reaction.

The current investment situation in London should be looked at from a broader international viewpoint to assess whether market levels now over-discount the future. And in particular to appraise the opportunities available to oil-producing states for the recycling of their massive oil revenues.

First, consider the reputation of London in the eyes of the Arabs. Decry our institutions here at home as we may, the City of London enjoys an unparalleled reputation overseas. Its integrity is unquestioned. When a City agent is acting for an overseas client, there is no doubt that the client will come first should a conflict of interest arise. At a recent business seminar in Kuwait, an Arab spokesman said simply: "We know we can trust London."

Second, the essence of successful investment is timing. Human nature is prone to bouts of over-optimism at the peaks of booms and over-pessimism at the nadirs of slumps. And it is human nature that governs the levels of security markets. It is difficult to imagine greater pessimism than exists today, and the levels of markets in both government securities and ordinary shares more than discount the worst. Finally, investment outlook at the present time is notoriously short-term.

To see the prospect in proper perspective, step outside the encircling gloom and see Britain as it really is: a country in the throes of severe short-term political uncertainty, but with industrial order bordering at exceptionally high levels, industrial management of high calibre which needs only to recover its self-confidence and a skilled labour force which needs an assurance of a future and a fair deal.

Ahead lies the asset of substantial new reserves of fuel (not only oil but coal and natural gas as well) which will provide the wherewithal to repay short-term indebtedness within the next few years and

which will, too, bolster our future balance of payments. Of all the countries in Europe, Britain must offer the greatest promise.

While few investors at home have seen the gleam at the end of the tunnel, there are cheering indications that others, particularly the Arabs, have already and more wisely looked beyond the dark.

An injection of external funds at the present time would have an effect far in excess of the sums involved. Investment from overseas could spark off the return of confidence that is so sorely needed. And that revived confidence would provide the additional strength that sterling needs to tide Britain over the next two to three years, reduce the costs of imports and lower the excessive rate of interest that is now required to attract funds from abroad. In the unrelieved gloom of the past few months, this is an exciting prospect.

The links between the Arab world and this country have been forged over many generations of mutual regard. The City now should work to promote and expand that relationship, which can only be to our common long-term advantage.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery has set up a list of reasons for rejecting the Royal Academy's request for the loan of certain Turner's for an exhibition to celebrate the bicentenary of the artist—one of the great benefactors of the national collections. He argues, inter alia, that visitors to the exhibition would have to pay, whereas the Trustees of the National Gallery opposed charging.

It all depends, as they say, what one means by "opposing". The irrefutable fact is that the Trustees (whose legal and sole responsibility it was) imposed the charges when the Royal Government favoured them, and only removed them when the present Labour Government kept the promise (made when I was Shadow Spokesman for the Arts) to consign such charges to kingdom come.

And had the Trustees sought the artist's views on the prospect of any profits from the exhibition accruing to the Royal Academy (very likely to be used for financing its schools) they might have settled the dust of Turner's poor old heart, disturbed at their earlier disregard of his will over charging.

What many of us now hope for from the Board of the National Gallery is a positive—and public—lead on one of the direct dangers threatening the future good health of all the public collections of this country. I mean, of course, the proposed wealth tax on works of art. Let us hope that the Trustees' shilly-shallying over museum charges does not constitute a bad augury on this crucial matter.

The Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries and the Museums Association have already supported the Committee of "Heritage in Danger" (set up by some "good eggs" to quote Sir John Betjeman) in warning that the inevitable outcome of an annual wealth tax on works of art would be the dispersal abroad—and for ever—of much of our country's artistic and historical heritage.

The author is Labour MP for Warley East.  
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## How Mr Powell finally received the call from Ulster

Belfast

On a summer evening three years ago Mr Enock Powell was standing next to an official of the South Down Unionist Association in the passenger concourse of Aldergrove Airport. He had been speaking at a constituency meeting in Banbridge and the Unionist had driven him back to Belfast with a few minutes to spare before the flight was called. Suddenly overwhelmed by curiosity, the Ulsterman turned to the Tory MP and asked if he would give more time to Northern Ireland, perhaps in tangible form. If I get the call, I will ignore it," the Mr Powell stomped off to the check-in desk.

Even the Unionists who do not entirely trust Mr Powell—and there are plenty of them in the farming country of west Ulster—will admit that in Northern Ireland terms he has been nothing short of consistent. The same Unionist official who stood in the airport lounge three years ago was last night sitting in the drab Orange Hall at Dromore, just up the road from Banbridge, examining an application for parliamentary candidacy from the man who did not ignore the call when at last it came.

True to form, Mr Powell was making no public statements during the day for it is his style in Northern Ireland to project other people rather than himself and the Protestants like him for it. It has always been the Unionist Party which has had to ask him to stand, it was always the Unionist Party which won victories at Westminster, and it has always been the Unionists who have tried to show that democracy—in the majority "loyalist" sense of the word—would win in the end with the downfall of imposed British solutions like the power-sharing executive. The Protestants have risen to their feet

when Mr Powell took the platform, not because he adopted the techniques of Mr Craig and Mr Paisley, offering himself as another Carson to lead the fearful from the Valley of Republicanism—but because he only claimed to be an interpreter, making the Protestants the heroes instead of himself.

The magic has worked again and again, in Belfast and even in doubling. Farmanagh. Not long after direct rule he delivered a long speech in Enniskillen in which he said there should never be a Stormont Parliament again. Protestants were threatening civil war at the time because they had just lost that very symbol of their ascendancy, but Mr Powell, his eyes flicking from one side to the other and his finger wagging demonstratively, told his audience that they would win their fight to stay British and to a man they rose and cheered him again and again.

So far Mr Powell's belief that the revival of Stormont would do Ulster no good has had little effect on his supporters, many of whom say that he agreed with the Loyalist policy documents (which incorporate a kind of Kilbrandon local government) published at the Unionists' North Antrim conference last spring. "Mr Powell has said he accepts our Portrush document," one of the South Down constituency officials said this week.

In South Down, of course, Mr Powell will find little support. Captain Orr, the sitting MP, picked up 31,088 votes in the February election with a majority of more than 5,000 over his Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party rival. This was at a time when Captain Orr was rarely visiting the province and when Mr Faulkner had told moderate Unionists to abstain. But the speeches are likely to be much the same as those he has made before in

Ulster. On a national level, there will be condemnation of Government over spending—towards an historic accommodation with Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the venerable "Lion of Kashmir", after some 20 years during most of which he has been banned from political activity, spending a good part of the time in prison or under house arrest.

But the most insistent call to have come from Ulster's latest prophet has been the demands for integration, for Northern Ireland to identify totally with the United Kingdom. For many Protestants it is his strongest card but it is also his weakest, for it emphasises the issue which could ultimately do more harm to Mr Powell than his political opponents could dream of.

Throughout his career, he has taken the view that governments cannot legislate against reality, that it was a vice of successive administrations to think they could abolish fact by Parliamentary Bill.

The Powell theory is that if the province is integrated, its Westminster representation increased and its local Parliament abolished, then Protestants and Catholics will never again be relevant issues and violence of itself will fade away. But even Mr Craig and Mr Paisley, the two politicians who have more prestige to lose than any others by Ulster's new political star, could have told Mr Powell that in Ulster, too, reality cannot be overcome by legislation at Westminster. Whatever way he held in the House of Commons, Mr Powell's own support in Northern Ireland will falter when the people he has held up as heroes realize that the principle cannot work. The Provisional IRA long ago realized the reality of two communities divided by centuries.

Robert Fisk



Mr Powell with the Rev Martin Smyth, leader of the Orange Order, at a conference in Portrush, co Antrim.

## Game of chance that led to Sudan coups

Democracy on Trial, by Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub. Mohamed Deutch, £4.95.

Not many heads or members of governments who have been at the receiving end of one or more of the coups d'état survive freely enough to tell the story. The coup formula itself seems easy enough everywhere these days; a handful of soldiers pick up their arms, roll down the street in a few tanks, surround the radio station and official residences, and hardly anyone seems to oppose them. But the men toppled do not find it as easy to come back.

Mohamed Ahmed Mahgoub did return to power. Between 1956 and 1963, when his end of the Sudan's civil war was Foreign Minister and then Prime Minister of the Sudan; when it was down he was either interned

or under house arrest. Now he is in self-exile in London. Twice he was ousted by the Sudanese army, first as Foreign Minister and then as Prime Minister; and in between he found office again through the phenomenon of civilian demonstrators ousting military rulers—though, of course, with the acquiescence of some of the soldiery.

The author, by profession a lawyer and judge as well as politician, somehow makes it all seem a little like a game. His recollections, too, have the flavour of self-justification so familiar when past ministers tell their stories. Perhaps a certain naïveté carries with it some protection in the Sudan, for since independence in 1956 the art of ruling and power-seeking there has been anything but a game.

It was in May, 1969, that Mahgoub was overthrown for

the last time as Prime Minister. His nephew, a brigadier, came to warn him late one night that some officers were plotting his downfall, and next day the Prime Minister called in the army commander-in-chief, who promised to investigate. Twenty-four hours later that general reported that the information was unfounded. Mahgoub assumed that this appraisal came from the Director of Military Intelligence whom he trusted; only later did he discover that this officer was on holiday, and the false reassurance had come from his deputy, whom the government knew was one of the plotters.

When later in the same month the plotters' brutality struck, the Prime Minister was informed that "apparently" there had been a coup. "Not 'apparently', but very definitely," was the

Prime Ministerial answer. "I can see the soldiers around the house."

Mahgoub says that the late President Nasser was involved in that plot, in spite of services which he had rendered the Egyptian President, in particular for which Nasser had extricated Nasser from the Yemen war. It was in his house in Khartoum that Nasser and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia agreed to end the war.

On June 9, when he resigned for a few hours, there were, according to Nasser, only 400 soldiers between Ismailia, in the Suez Canal, and his house in Cairo. The reason, he told Mahgoub, was that about 50,000 troops were in the Yemen.

It is the habit of Arab governments to break off diplomatic relations with each other and with others whenever they feel

displeased or injured, and Mahgoub has some interesting remarks about British and American responses to these tactics.

Sudan broke off with both countries because of the Six Day War; but while Britain was ruffled, continued to trade and give economic aid, the United States emphatically did not. And yet, in November the following year when Mahgoub suffered a cerebral stroke and was taken to London for treatment, the late President Johnson, who was then ending his term of office in Washington, sent a specialist by special airplane to London to attend to the Sudanese Prime Minister.

The Americans are sentimentalists, and the British are not. "The British," Mahgoub remarks, "have no permanent

friends or permanent enemies interests." This last comment was prompted by Britain having maintained good relations with the generals in the Sudan who seized power between 1958 and 1964. Britain, Mahgoub thought, being the mother of democracy should not have offered such an affront to democracy.

Mahgoub proclaims his faith in democracy, even in Africa where it has failed on all sides. "I have always believed that the remedy for faulty democracy is more democracy and more liberties, not their suppression," he says. The present period of one-party or military hegemony in the "vast vibrant African continent" must, he thinks, pass Naivete again, or vision?

Jerome Caminada



the fraternal delegate from the Cooperative Union, who had to follow Callaghan at the rostrum. Yet she put up a brave show pointing out that she was the first woman ever to be nominated to attend congress by her organization, a distinction even Callaghan was unable to claim.

### Temerity

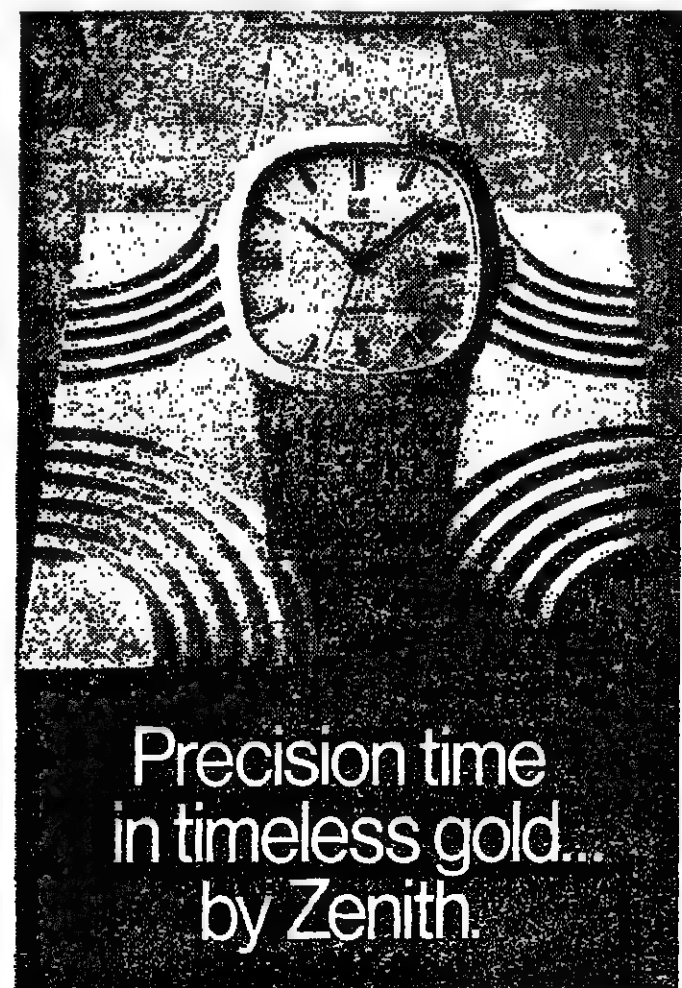
Alastair Burnet, known to millions as the twinkling-eyed anchorman of *Panorama* and as editor of *The Economist*, finds himself in a quandary this week. The latest issue of his magazine carries a report criticizing John Sainsbury's suggestion that sugar rationing should be introduced. The suggestion was described in the report as "particularly damaging and likely to encourage panic buying. Not surprisingly, since Sainsbury is a director of *The Economist*, he did not take kindly to this criticism, and in this Friday's *Economist* there will be a sharp reply from him.

This should clear some murky air. Shortly after last week's story appeared, Sainsbury was on the phone to Burnet in a rather peevish mood. Burnet, who is a thorough and professional journalist, was not unduly upset. He told me: "We feel we have the right to criticize directors. The situation has even arisen when we have, with temerity, criticized our chairman."

Sainsbury, a jolly, laughing man, said he would have liked the opportunity to give the facts "before the sugar article appeared."

Burnet becomes editor of *Daily Express* in October, and it will be interesting to see whether he then criticizes Sir Max Aitken, chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers.

PHS



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## THE LAST CHANCE GOVERNMENT

The British public feel great concern but also great uncertainty about the now expected election; both the concern and the uncertainty are justified. If there is still a chance to stop inflation before the explosive final stage is reached, that chance will be given to the next government in the next Parliament. Another failed Parliament would almost certainly leave things too late for the crisis of inflation to be arrested. If Britain does experience an inflation that wipes out the existing currency, many people will be ruined and democracy will be endangered. The importance of the election is therefore that it will choose the last chance Parliament.

### Strong case

Yet even before the election is announced, people know that they are going to have the greatest difficulty in deciding how to cast their votes. The case against each party seems very strong; the case for each party seems weak. Few people feel confident that any party, or any coalition that can be formed without the Labour Party, has both the policy and the political strength to stop in full career the most formidable inflation, with the greatest momentum, that Britain has ever known.

There is a case for each party. There are two main grounds on which people might vote Labour in order to meet the crisis. The Labour Party has the advantage of trade union loyalty which can still, though not invariably, tip the balance of union decisions in favour of moderation. The social compact is not an adequate policy to stop inflation; it is very unlikely to have as much success as the three phases of the last Government's statutory policy; but it is better than downright union hostility. The Labour Party has also been learning in government; Mr Callaghan, perhaps the most powerful of Mr Wilson's colleagues, has been much influenced by his experience as Foreign Secretary. The process of experience is strengthening the position of the moderates in the Cabinet, such as Mr Jenkins, Mr Crosland, Mr Prentice, Mrs Williams or Mr Lever.

Yet it cannot be said that the Labour Party looks like being able to master the present situation. Mr Wilson is not an adequate Prime Minister for a period which would require a much deeper and a much firmer political character than he has shown at any time of his career.

Mr Healey is still an apprentice and rather inflationary Chancellor and there is not the time to spare for him to learn the job. Industry has no confidence in the industry ministers, and particularly resents Mr Benn's policy; Mr Benn has made the mistake of alienating industry first and asking for cooperation only second.

The great majority of the electorate mistrusts state socialism in the form approved by the Labour Party Conference, and mistrusts militant trade unionism. The probability is that the return of a Labour Government with an overall majority would be followed by a spasm of rejection as the country actually experienced the 20 per cent inflation and one million unemployed which are now only too likely to occur. The Labour Party might or might not remain united under these pressures. The issue of Europe would also divide the Labour Party, and the present Labour policy on Europe stands in the way of negotiating a strong joint European policy to fight inflation. You cannot simultaneously renegotiate Europe, under threat of a referendum, and work effectively with Europe, as they were prepared to do in the last election on the need to restrain inflationary wage increases, that they are naturally European in their foreign policies.

Mr Callaghan now is, but some of the Cabinet are not. Mr Carr seems to be working towards an economic policy of gradual monetary deflation, combined with a last resort incomes policy, which makes reasonable sense.

### Poor shape

Yet the Conservatives do not have a hold on the country. The unions regard them as an enemy, and the hostility of the unions would be a threat not only to their national policy, but to their national policy. Mr Heath is a man of integrity and courage; he tries to deal seriously with great issues; unfortunately he is not a great leader either in national or party terms. The nation does not look to him in an hour of difficulty, and his party is in poor shape. The promise to abolish domestic rates, throwing another burden on the general tax fund, is an act of ill-considered folly, which cuts at the central disinflationary theme of the Conservative programme.

The Liberals have their advantages too. Their first big advantage is that they are not the Conservative Party; their

second big advantage is that they are not the Labour Party. They are not associated with past failures, nor with present prejudices; they are not seen as the creatures of the trade unions nor as too closely associated with industry and the City. Mr Thorpe is probably the best campaigner of the three party leaders. Their policies are firmly European and Mr Thorpe is frank about the probable need for a wages freeze. The Liberals still benefit from the feeling of hope that attaches to a party which has not had responsibility for the recent decline of Britain.

### Lacking experience

Yet the Liberals have not made the headway in the short Parliament that the public expected of them, even if the expectation was asking too much of fourteen members. They lack experience, and in particular they lack a major economic spokesman. When listening to Mr Thorpe one can believe in the intention to overcome inflation, but when listening to Mr Padoa-Schioppa one cannot believe in the practical proposals. As the Liberals would presumably come to power, if at all, as part of a coalition, the Liberal divisions on the subject of coalition are disappointing. A large Liberal Party would be no guarantee of stable Government in the next Parliament.

The election is likely to produce an increase in the numbers of Scottish Nationalists and, with Mr Enoch Powell, an accession of parliamentary effectiveness to the Ulster Unionists. We would welcome Mr Powell back, while the majority of his views; cogency of mind strengthens the process of Parliament. Yet this troop of Ulster and Scottish nationalists is likely to make the next Parliament more ungovernable than the present; the new Parliament will also face a later and more dangerous stage in the economic crisis.

In this situation, with the cup of power very probably a poisoned chalice, and almost any outcome of an autumn election quite conceivable, many electors will remain for the present undecided; indeed many may not make a final decision until the campaign is over and they find themselves in the polling booth. That may well be right. The last chance is not one that should be taken lightly, nor is the decision one that needs to be made until each party has explained exactly how it would overcome this crisis, the worst economic crisis in forty years.

## Industry's output capability

From Mr Gerhard Fischer  
Sir, During the forthcoming election campaign, politicians of all colours are doing their utmost to show different lights, strive to make a great deal of political capital out of the causes and the evils of the three-day week, coupled with prognostications about the danger of its recurrence.

Might it not be in the greater interests of the country if a few courageous people, regardless of party, could bring themselves to remind everyone of the real lesson to be learnt? British industry can (and did) produce in only three days almost the same volume of output which previously took five days or more. The actual drop in production has been reckoned at only 34 per cent.

Conversely, after reverting from the three-day week to the five-day week (an increase of 66 per cent in working time) actual production rose by only 2 per cent. Surely the conclusions to be drawn must be obvious to everyone, namely that British industry has on its balance sheet an immensely valuable and hidden asset: slack time. If only this were fully understood by all concerned, and if daily production across a five-day week were to become comparable to the daily production which was achieved during the three-day week, confidence in British industry and consequential investment would not almost instantly put Britain back into the lead among industrial nations—to the benefit of every single member of the nation, whether trade unionist, manager, pensioner or even politician.

Yours faithfully,  
GERHARD FISCHER,  
Longmead,  
Lindfield,  
Sussex,  
August 30.

### Turner at the Academy

From Mr Alexander Faris  
Sir, The National Gallery and the Royal Academy are separated from each other by a distance little greater than the length of the Louvre. Are your indignant correspondents not prepared to walk so far to make an unmissable collection of his work available for ever to the British public will again be frustrated. All the nine Turners at the National Gallery were left to the nation by the artist himself—two, as stated by Professor Hale (August 31), as a specific bequest to the National Gallery, to hang in perpetuity next to two named works by Claude; the rest forming part of the Turner Bequest.

Turner built up a large fortune in order to provide a home for his children in the matter of education. This the committee was informed is an out-of-date idea. Pupils of that age should be enabled to maintain themselves at school by being given direct access to the public purse. They should be paid a school wage. Alternatively all parents should be reimbursed in the cost of maintaining their children at school beyond compulsory age.

The committee was not seduced by these opinions. It does however make one rather clumsy gesture of acknowledgment to them. A proportion of the grant it says, about a third, taking in the eating, clothing and pocket-money constituents of it, should be paid direct to the pupil and the rest to his parents. If state pocket-money is a good idea, which it is not—if school children would benefit in self-education or otherwise from a public pension, which they would not—why should this boon be conferred on the 30,000 school children or so whose parents take up a maintenance allowance and withheld from the 500,000 or so whose parents do not?

Today the collection is divided between the National and Tate Galleries and British Museum and is considered a number of paintings are on loan to provincial galleries. This is certainly more in keeping with modern ideas concerning the display and preservation of art treasures than Turner's own plan. However, one might have hoped that at least for the unprecedented occasion of his work which will comprise this memorial exhibition his wishes would have been respected and adhered to as much as possible by the Trustees of his own gifts to the nation. He wanted his work to be displayed in a room of his own design, "The Fighting Temeraire" and "Rain, Steam and Speed" to be included.

Yours faithfully,  
LUKE HERRMANN,  
University of Leicester,  
Department of the History of Art,  
University Road, Leicester,  
September 1.

### Management of childbirth

From Mrs Jane Hill  
Sir, It is disconcerting that Baroness Summerskill should be so out of touch with the conditions in many modern maternity hospitals as her letter (August 29) reveals. The impersonality of these institutions, the way they can destroy a woman's dignity and the absence of real communication between obstetrician and patient provide reason for some women preferring home confinements.

The greater rest and relaxation available at home, when local council-employed home helpers perform domestic chores, and the mother is protected from other women's newly born babies and the bustle of hospital routine, powerfully reinforce this preference. I suggest that the Baroness should find out why sufficient women dislike hospital confinement for the organizations she abhors to flourish, before she praises so wholeheartedly the modern trend in the management of childbirth.

Yours truly,  
JANE HILL, Member of the Association for Improvement in Maternity Services,  
17 Beechwood Avenue,  
Kew Gardens,  
Richmond,  
Surrey,  
August 30.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Young people and authority

From the Chairman of the Thames Valley Police Authority

Sir, I was sorry to learn that there is in your leader today (August 30) an implication that the Thames Valley Police are down on innocent holiday-makers and that a pop festival cannot be held peacefully in this area. The truth is that this is very much a tourist area and that a successful pop festival is held annually in Reading with every co-operation between police and organisers.

You say that festivals leave a mess, are noisy and produce startling clothes, and imply that this is all. If this were so, too much complaint would be unreasonable. But the records also show evidence of public formation, public defecation, thefts and flagrant drug abuse, including use of the harder drugs. It is the people of Windsor who are the victims in this affair, not those thousands who descended on the town for what they knew was an illegal function.

If somebody wants to hold in the Thames Valley area a festival of pop or of anything else acceptable, let them find somewhere to do it legally and then their organisers will get all the police cooperation they could wish.

Yours faithfully,  
FRANCIS BUTTERS, Chairman,  
Thames Valley Police Authority,  
Shire Hall,  
Reading,  
Berkshire,  
August 30.

### Football hooliganism

From the Reverend J. H. S. Burton

Sir, When the Reverend J. W. Cole writes to you under the heading "Football Hooliganism" that "Hooliganism will continue as a perversion, induced by society, until that society understands its adolescent males and meets their innate biological needs for a gang, a territory and a goal etc.", I respectfully submit that he is talking "innate biological" rot since presumably, ever since we were cave-men, our ancestors have had the same "innate biological needs" and considerably fewer channels in which to satisfy them than are now provided, not only by age-old sporting activities but also by such things as the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme to name but two.

The difference is that in the past the tribal elders, and later the leaders in Church and State and in the homes and schools, were able to control and curb any anti-social expression of "innate biological needs", but nowadays we hear nonsense about "police brutality".

### HMSO printing dispute

From Mr J. W. Bolton

Sir, In view of your leader of August 22 regarding the HEMS dispute I feel it is time that some of these bastions of 19th century outlook and privilege explained what it is all about. For 800 HEMS workers, a group who are hardly renowned for their militancy, to stay on strike for six weeks proves that there must be something drastically wrong with their pay and conditions.

To understand the problem one must go back five years when after various local disputes over pay, management referred the claim to the Prices and Incomes Board who recommended a separate house agreement and increases in pay. The PIB report also said that management must recognise its responsibilities as a major print employer. Now the whole raison d'être for separate house agreements is that they enable employees to achieve better pay and conditions than those contained in the national agreements. While the unions have kept their part of the bargain HMSO management have consistently broken their promises. They assured the unions within the house agreement that workers outside the agreement would not attain better conditions; this assurance has never been kept.

You state in your leader that there are few if any firms in Britain where workers have less than a 40 hour week. This is manifestly untrue. The NPA, ATFER and RAGA agreements all allow for a shorter week as indeed do many house agreements throughout the country. You further state that

### Court Line collapse

From Major D. R. Freeman

Sir, I find it astounding that in all the articles and correspondence in the press so little attention is paid to the loss by foreign hotels. All are interested in the prospective passengers who might have lost their money and the United Kingdom creditors including the Government.

The lack of interest in the debt owed overseas seems to me quite deplorable. It is analogous to a captain and crew in a ship emergency thinking of themselves before the passengers or a manager and staff in a hotel fire thinking of themselves before the guests.

I find this national selfishness degrading and for the first time in my life assumed to be British.

Yours sincerely,  
DEREK R. FREEMAN,  
82 West Street,  
Farnham, Surrey.

### Tuneful whistling

From the Headmaster of Clifton College

Sir, On what grounds do you argue (third leader, August 28) that one who whistles is ipso facto unlikely to be a musician? Certainly many whistlers—soldiers on the march,

### The treatment of mental illness

From Professor Malcolm Millar

Sir, Dr Sargent's article (August 22) is not only a movement away from the philosophical: it is a movement away from science towards the polemical.

There is no doubt that physical methods of treatment have brought immense relief to an uncountable number of patients. However, no properly controlled and extensive trials have found a single specific curative agent. Invariably these trials have either been inconclusive or have fallen far short of claims that have been made for their efficacy. The Medical Research Council's nationwide trial, for example, carried out to assess one of Dr Sargent's favourite drugs, was inconclusive. Similar studies of psychological therapies have proved equally uncertain. Yet both approaches without doubt help many.

### Indiscipline in universities

From Dr J. D. G. Evans

Sir, Professor Caldwell's letter (August 26) on indiscipline in our universities is a salutary reminder to the larger community, both as private individuals and in their capacity as public servants, of their duty in this matter. But of course the primary responsibility must lie with the dons; and their reputation among the discerning may actually suffer as a result of the simplifications contained in his letter. Two points will illustrate this.

First, it will have escaped no close observer of modern universities, here or elsewhere in the world, that the single most important factor in promoting student activism is the active sympathy of a significant percentage of the staff. This element in the situation is minimized in Professor Caldwell's analysis. But if inductive generalization is ever legitimate, it can be used here to show that an encouragement by the staff is a necessary and sufficient condition of effective student unrest, be the latter of a peaceful and constructive or a violent and disruptive character.

Secondly, he implies that the "moderate majority" could do more to curb the excesses of the wreckers. This is true. But it must be recognized that in so exerting themselves, these *dei ex machinis*—or, more accurately, the representatives from their ranks—might come to resemble those whom they would suppose they might be able to accept as a main role as one of receiving instruction from his superiors in learning.

In both these respects the situation in universities has parallels with that in society at large. While in the former public interest is certainly to be welcomed, there is the obvious danger that too assiduous or one-sided application of that interest might result in the perpetration in the universities of those ills which are familiar in the larger body. As things are, the universities are managing remarkably well.

Yours faithfully,  
J. D. G. EVANS,  
Tutor and Praefector,  
Sidney Sussex College,  
Cambridge,  
September 2.

### Murder of Henry VI

From Mr Jeremy Potter

Sir, Sir Robert Birley (Letters, August 28) states that it cannot be proved that Richard III murdered Henry VI and then goes on to suggest otherwise. He cites only Commotives, whose reputation for accuracy is not high. There is room for more than one view about Commotives, however. In the introduction to the Penguin edition, for instance, serious doubts are cast on the reliability of his Memoirs, describing as they are the work of an extremely bitter, devious politician.

As for his knowledge of events in England, there is no evidence that he ever visited this country. He collected much of his information from ediles, notably another extremely bitter, devious politician by the name of Henry Tudor ("He himself told me on one occasion...").

As Horace Walpole remarked some time ago, "the blind and indiscriminate zeal with which every crime committed in that bloody age was placed to Richard's account makes it greatly probable that interest of party had more hand than truth in drawing his picture."

The plain fact is that if Henry VI was anyone's victim he was Edward IV's, as Edward IV would no doubt have been Henry VI's had the battle at Tewkesbury gone the other way. A little less middle-headed anti-Richardianism please!

Yours faithfully,  
JEREMY POTTER, Chairman,  
Richard III Society,  
41 Woodford Square, W14,  
September 2.

### Essex hamlets

From Mr H. M. Croome

Sir, Here in Essex we can surely match and perhaps surpass Dorset in our village names. We have Shallow Bowells and Willingale Spain and Good Easter and Hellons Bumpstead. We must also admit to having Mucking, Messing and Ugley!

Yours faithfully,  
H. M. CROOME,  
Borough Hill,  
Thaxted,  
Essex,  
September 1.

## SUPPLEMENTARY POCKETMONEY BENEFIT

The Commons Expenditure Committee has been having a look at educational maintenance allowances, last officially examined by a departmental working party in 1957. These are grants which local education authorities are empowered to pay to enable pupils to remain at school beyond compulsory age without hardship to themselves or their parents. They are one brick in the imperfect edifice of equal educational opportunity for all.

The committee was struck, as others are, by marked unevenness between L.E.A.s. In the number of grants paid, the amounts and the qualifying income of parents. It finds this unfair, and proposes that the unfairness be removed by substituting mandatory for discretionary grants payable on a uniform scale and uniform assessment of need. That would answer the objection, but it is yet another instance of the recommended removal of a local discretion in favour of uniformity. What price decentralization? There is a contradiction in current political debate between the tendency to favour devolution on general

grounds and the preferences for centralist recommendations when particular social or economic questions are examined. The contradiction, if it cannot be better resolved, carries some risk of the enactment of devolutionary schemes which will quickly be found unsatisfactory in many particulars.

Of course it may be that educational maintenance allowances are one of a class of things—welfare benefits—which ought to be uniform throughout even a well decentralized political system. But it is hard to see how uniformity in these grants, which exist to promote equality of educational opportunity, should be thought to be any more appropriate than uniformity in the standards of educational provision, which is also conducive to equality of opportunity. (That is certainly an argument which many would wish to use concerning comprehensive secondary schooling.) And in that case what is left for devolution in the educational system? The Expenditure Committee also encountered arguments from unions of teachers and students for changing the basis on which these grants are paid.

They were introduced to assist needy parents to do well by their children in the matter of education. This the committee was informed is an out-of-date idea. Pupils of that age should be enabled to maintain themselves at school by being given direct access to the public purse. They should be paid a school wage. Alternatively all parents should be reimbursed in the cost of maintaining their children at school beyond compulsory age.

The committee was not seduced by these opinions. It does however make one rather clumsy gesture of acknowledgment to them. A proportion of the grant it says, about a third, taking in the eating, clothing and pocket-money constituents of it, should be paid direct to the pupil and the rest to his parents. If state pocket-money is a good idea, which it is not—if school children would benefit in self-education or otherwise from a public pension, which they would not—why should this boon be conferred on the 30,000 school children or so whose parents take up a maintenance allowance and withheld from the 500,000 or so whose parents do not?

### Local authority tenants

From Mr David Lang

Sir, We have grown so used to the acquisition of privately owned property by local authorities for public purposes that few instances now cause much stir beyond the circle of those directly affected.

I should like, however, through your columns to draw attention to one case which, because of the issues it raises, may be of particular interest.

The Council of Southwark London Borough has decided to build a civic complex incorporating a new town hall at the cost of destroying some 240 or so homes (120 of which, however, they said, would be replaced within the site). It is not my purpose here to debate the merits of this proposal but I should like to publicize the manner in which the acquisition took place and the resulting situation of the residents concerned.

Many of the houses involved formed part of a large estate which was until recently in private hands. At its meeting on May 9, 1973, the council approved a recommendation (by agreement with the owners) the estate in question. The supporting committee report included the following passage:

"Investigations were made into the feasibility of acquiring the estate for housing purposes. Structural surveys carried out on a sample of the dwelling houses indi-

cate that the properties can be converted within the annual loss limit. The estate would form a useful addition to the council's housing stock and acquisition would prevent any hardship that might otherwise be caused to tenants on the break-up of the estate."

At the meeting on June 27, 1973, it was announced that the proposed new complex would be built on an area which included houses in the estate which the council had agreed to acquire less than two months earlier for housing purposes. Furthermore it was stated during the June meeting that a recommendation to build the Town Hall on this site had been made by a council committee seven days before the meeting on May 9.

Most of the residents are tenants and as such had full protection under the Rent Acts as long as the estate was privately owned. Now that it has been acquired for their heads by the local authority they have no security whatever. The apparent change of proposal by the council for the site makes the case all the more deplorable.

The recently published report of the Committee on One-Parent Families recommends that security of tenure should be extended to local authority tenants. The situation I have described suggests that legislation to that effect is urgently needed.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LANG,  
27d Swan Street, SE1.

### Jobs for the over-40s

From Mr Lionel Cohen

Sir, Latest employment statistics emphasize the plight of the over forties. In this age group the rate of unemployment is growing fastest as the current economic squeeze causes redundancies and reduces job opportunities. Many of these people are highly trained middle management or senior technicians whose loss to British industry is extremely serious. Others, like myself, include well qualified graduates who outnumber by 100 to one the few academic or research jobs now available.

This adds up to a criminal waste of talent and training. Few men and women of this age and background wish to choose between emigration with the dole queues, but such choices may become the only ones available unless we fight back. That "unity is strength" has been amply demonstrated recently by numerous militant professional groups and trade unions—and it gets results. Why not an over-40s union, then, to help secure proper public recognition of this problem? We must not sit back and just wait for something to happen. We must demand our right to work.

Yours truly,  
LIONEL COHEN,  
45 Davis Street,  
Finsbury, SE1,  
August 22.







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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**Gooch & Wagstaff**  
Chartered Surveyors  
15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF

### Pressure mounts for gas price rise after £41m loss by corporation

By Peter Hill  
Pressure on the Government to allow it to lift domestic gas prices is being maintained by the British Gas Corporation, which yesterday announced a loss of £41m. It attributed much of the blame on price restraint policies of successive governments.

Sir Arthur Herdington, the corporation's chairman, said: "We do not know whether we shall be able to get an increase. We have an arrangement with the Government."

"I can only say that, under the allowable costs formula of the prices code, if we were to go for an increase now it would be in the region of 10 per cent. I have to say that it is inevitable that the longer we have to wait for an increase the larger it will have to be."

Increases averaging 20 per cent were implemented at the beginning of this month, affecting small industrial and commercial customers. These will produce an additional £33m in revenue for the corporation. Domestic tariffs, however, have been pegged at the level of Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy.

Defending the efficiency of the corporation, Sir Arthur said that even with these increases the corporation faced an even larger deficit in the current year.

"The gas industry is efficient, and the only reason we have not been able to make a profit is because of an exceptional degree of price restraint imposed by successive governments."

He stressed that the industrial increases would have been fixed at exactly the same levels if the corporation had been free to raise domestic tariffs at the same time. It was urged that the Government should be being protected at the expense of industrial and commercial users.

### Firms face further cash call after hammering

By Terry Ryland  
A cautious return of investment confidence on the London stock market, already tested by the disclosure of substantial losses on foreign exchange at Lloyds Bank International, survived a fresh upsurge yesterday morning when it was announced that Tustain and L'Estrange, an eight partner stockbroking firm, had been "hammered" for inability to meet financial obligations.

The partners in Tustain were not liable for the firm's losses, but the firm's collapse has led to a further £100 for the Compensation Fund, of which they were warned in June. Members have already been "called" for £300 this year, following four previous collapses at Stock Exchange firms.

The insolvency of the firm was admitted by the partners to the Council on Monday afternoon. It is believed to have followed Tustain's inability to complete satisfactorily the quarterly financial statement which the Council recently started to require from member firms under tougher regulations.

An improvement in share prices was checked after yesterday's "hammering". But, since Tustain is a relatively small firm, and the market hopes that losses will be moderate, prices rallied.

The virtual confirmation of a further "call" for the Compensation Fund will upset some members who have been complaining in recent weeks. The Fund still has to face substantial payments in respect of the bankruptcies of Chapman Rowe, and Milton Butler Priest, which both collapsed earlier this year. No figure has yet been put on the loss at Chapman & Rowe, but losses at Milton Butler have been estimated at £2m.

Any loss at Davey and Candy, which failed in May, is believed to be small, while the effective winding up of stock jobbers, Edgar, Henriques, two months ago, involved no charge on the Fund since the failure of a jobber does not directly concern investors.

SE turnover: The continued contraction of business in both gilt-edged stocks and equities lowered Stock Exchange turnover to £37.7m in August, the lowest monthly figure for 11 months. Equity trading (£77m) was the lowest since February, 1971, while fixed interest turnover (£2,997m) recorded the lowest monthly total this year.

Financial Editor, page 19

### Germany's proposed bank law amendments will further restrict the granting of licences

By Ian Morrison  
The West German Government, which was bitterly attacked for its handling of the collapse of I. D. Herstatt, yesterday announced far-reaching proposals to strengthen the German banking system and prevent further failures.

Fifteen major amendments to German banking law are to be sought by the Finance Ministry. The measures would restrict the availability of banking licences, extend the powers of the Federal Reserve Bank and Federal Supervisory Office and reduce the maximum size of individual loans more closely to a bank's capital.

Means to increase the protection enjoyed by depositors are also being considered and the ministry intends to set up a study group to examine the power that banks wield in the German economy.

The German moves are bound to intensify pressure for a closer control of banking activities in other countries—not least in Britain, where the Bank of England is at present seeking far greater information about the assets and liabilities of all banks under its jurisdiction.

If the Finance Ministry's proposals become law—which could be by the end of this month—banking licences will no longer be granted to small private banks. To qualify for a licence a bank will need to have two "reliable" chief executives and the licence may be withdrawn if it makes losses equivalent to half its capital.

For the first time, the supervisory office will be entitled to carry out spot checks on a bank, whether or not it has specific grounds for suspicion. The responsibilities of the supervisors will be increased; full details of non-banking activities will need to be published; and results will have to be presented within three months of the year-end.

The proposed controls on the size of individual loans are particularly strict. The maximum size of a bank's individual loan will be halved to 50 per cent of the bank's capital; the five largest loans together may not exceed twice that capital; and a bank's total "large credits"—those which individually represent at least 15 per cent of its capital—may not collectively exceed six times its capital.

Bank guarantees will be taken into account and the borrowings of a company and its subsidiaries will be aggregated when calculating credit volumes. Banks will be required to publish details of its "large credits" and to investigate the financial position of its customers more closely both before and after the granting of a loan.

On withdrawing a bank's licence, the supervisory office would be empowered to appoint a publicly-owned bank liquidator. It would be entitled to inject liquidity into necessary to protect creditors. The maximum size of individual deposits which would enjoy protection would be very much greater than at present.

### BRS forced to buy its trucks abroad

By Clifford Webb  
British Road Services, the biggest road haulier in the country, is being forced to buy foreign trucks because British manufacturers are unable to meet demand.

The state-owned group recently embarked on a £40m re-equipment programme with the intention of buying British wherever possible.

Mr Kenneth Cook, managing director of BRS Midlands, said yesterday: "We have a fleet of over 1,100 vehicles which until last May was 100 per cent British. Since then we have been forced to buy foreign. Today 25 per cent of our fleet is foreign and the proportion is increasing."

"We are being quoted delivery dates eight to 11 months ahead by British manufacturers and we just cannot afford to wait that long. Swedish-made Volvo and Scania are now in such demand here that their delivery dates have lengthened from two or three months to five or six months."

He said the result was that BRS was now evaluating some of the newer arrivals, such as Mercedes-Benz trucks. They cost up to £2,000 a truck more than their British equivalent but the situation was becoming so desperate the company had no alternative but to buy them.

Another factor which was influencing the move towards imported trucks was their greater appeal to drivers, who were themselves in short supply and had to be catered for.

Since we have been operating imported trucks, our drivers have shown a marked preference for their greater comfort and lack of fatigue-producing vibration," Mr Cook said.

Although new commercial vehicle registrations have fallen by 25 per cent in the last seven months, truck manufacturers admit that this is more a reflection of their inability to supply than a serious drop in demand.

Last night they blamed the aftermath of the three-day week and a severe shortage of components—particularly diesel engine castings, pistons and piston rings—for the shortfall.

British Leyland and the Cheshire-based independent manufacturer, ERF, are the major British suppliers of trucks above 25 tons but Vauxhall will join them shortly with a new range of super heavies to be known as the Bedford TM.

Food is also known to have a similar range to be called the H Series but although these will be sold in Britain they will be manufactured in Amsterdam.

### \$162m rise in August reserves indicates inflow of Arab money

By Melvyn Westlake  
Britain's official reserves showed their first increase for four months during August. According to figures released by the Treasury yesterday there was a rise of \$162m in the nation's holdings of gold, foreign currencies and special drawing rights.

The reserves now stand at \$6,842m—the highest level since May, and only a little below the peak level of last February. (Converted at the ruling exchange rate at the end of last month, the August rise is equivalent to £70m, and the reserves are equivalent to £2,953m.)

The figures continue to suggest that a healthy volume of Arab oil revenues is flowing into London, helping to offset the huge drain on the reserves that would otherwise occur as a result of the huge monthly trade deficit.

Some \$125m of last month's rise in reserves was attributable to accruals of foreign currency borrowing by the British public sector, which has been encouraged by the Government to boost the inflow of foreign money raising overseas loans.

In addition, to these public sector loans, a large proportion of the sterling payments received by Middle East oil producers are clearly still being held in London in spite of Britain's deteriorating overseas trade position.

If these inflows were not occurring, the \$800m a month trade deficit would eliminate the official reserves in just over eight months. In fact, the reserves are now as high as last winter when the world oil price was quadrupled.

It would appear that neither the \$2.50m borrowed by the Government from the Euro-dollar market earlier this year, and the \$1,200m loan recently negotiated with Iran, have yet been drawn.

Much of the oil revenues currently flowing into London are believed to have found their way into the Government bond market.

UK RESERVES			
The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves at the end of the month issued by the Treasury yesterday.			
	Change in month		
End of	\$m	£m	\$m
1971	5,582	2,526	—
1972	5,648	2,404	—
1973			
Jan	5,516	2,650	-112
Feb	5,382	2,644	-134
Mar	5,781	2,772	+379
Apr	5,546	2,836	-115
May	5,478	2,767	-170
1974			
Jan	5,178	2,708	-298
Feb	5,568	2,583	-212
Mar	5,444	2,681	+478
Apr	5,956	2,889	+512
May	5,920	2,886	-36
June	5,711	2,806	-209
July	5,880	2,799	-37
Aug	6,042	2,953	+162

### Forecast of 20pc drop in sugar crop

By Hugh Clayton  
A cut of about 20 per cent in British sugar output this year was forecast yesterday by the British Sugar Corporation. After sampling the crop it said home production this year was likely to be between 730,000 and 780,000 tons, compared with 948,000 tons last year.

The forecast came as Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Conservative MP for Gloucester, said she had reported two Government Ministers to the Ombudsman for being "silent and motionless" about sugar. They are Mr Peart, Minister of Agriculture and Mr Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.

"They have caused distress and inconvenience, and have apparently no contingency plans whatever," Mrs Oppenheim said. "All they appear to have done is close their eyes and hope the problem would go away."

The corporation said its estimate was based on sows over three weeks. It expected a crop of between 5.75m and 6m tons, compared with 7.3m tons last year.

It said the average root weight from samples taken so far was lower than last year, but about the same as in 1972.

Yesterday's forecast, regarded as the most reliable in the industry, is more pessimistic than some recent estimates which referred to a possible yield only 10 per cent below last year.

deposit is mandatory should be revised, I would like this to be done on our own without any external imposition."

Italy buys 10 per cent of West Germany's total exports.

Signor Matteotti said the deposits with the Bank of Italy under the import restrictions totalled \$21,600m lire (about £614) between May 22 and August 31.

He said the government would soon re-examine the list of items subject to the import restrictions. Many food products were already exempted in July. The requests for exemption made by Italian industries were quite numerous.

"We have to make our reckoning well and pick the right choice," Signor Matteotti said. "Some consumer items have been burdened with an increase of the value-added tax last month and the combination with the import deposit may be excessive." He sounded pessimistic about the prospect for increased exports for Italy—AP-Dow Jones.

### The three dangers to democracy

Continued from page one

been given, according to the paper, to arguments put forward recently in articles in *The Times* that "free collective bargaining, full employment and a wage currency are not in the long-run mutually compatible," and that "a liberal democracy is unlikely to be able to abandon any one of the three."

Mr Brittan rejects the conventional "income policy" solution because of the lack of any basic agreement to "cede" to a representative body. "For it is clear to any particular union leader that most of the gains from price stability and fuller employment will go to members of other unions and the general public, while the costs are highly concentrated among his own members."

These pressures confront democracy with three immediate dangers. Tight enforcement of laws may be entrusted to a representative body, but society may be entrusted to some authority outside the public arena. And the rulers might then be tempted to strike at disorder in its own name, to prevent the dispersion of and clash of opinion. Freedom as well as democracy are thus in jeopardy.

Mr Brittan rejects the concept of "social justice" as a solvent of democracy, because it is a mirage meaning quite different things to different men. It is in the realm of attitudes, he says, that a solvent must be sought.

"If contemporary egalitarianism were to lose its hold over the intelligence, it would be a disaster. It is the only basis for the excessive emphasis on interpersonal and intergroup comparisons to the exclusion of real progress in the absolutes of life, then democracy 'could yet be saved'."

### RETAIL SALES AND HP

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry.

	Sales by volume	New credit volume
1971=100	£m	
1972 Q1	105.8	2,497
Q2	102.1	575
Q3	104.6	812
Q4	107.2	690
1973 Q1	109.5	670
Q2	110.7	2,873
Q3	111.8	789
Q4	108.0	888
1974 Q1	110.5	721
Feb	112.3	751
Mar	110.1	585
Apr	109.5	198
May	110.4	192
June	107.9	201
July	105.4	206
Aug	108.1	205
Sept	109.5	216

### Retail sales boost continues

By Peter Jay  
Economist Editor  
Retail sales recovered more of the ground they had lost in April and May, according to the final figures for July published by the Department of Industry yesterday, confirming the earlier provisional estimate.

Payments under threshold agreements and new pensions probably helped, but over the past four months, sales have been running as much as 23 per cent below their level in the first quarter of the year and 4.1 per cent below their peak level during the last quarter of last year.

This picture is confirmed by the latest figures of hire purchase and other instalment credit extended in July.

The monthly total of new credit extended by finance houses and retailers continued its steady monthly recovery since February. But it is still running almost 10 per cent below its level in the second half of last year.

### Markets ignore Lloyds loss

Trading on the international currency markets appeared to be largely unaffected yesterday by the £33m foreign exchange losses announced by Lloyds Bank on Monday.

Trading in both the spot and forward currency markets was described as "moderate", and similar to the previous day. The pound has already become more cautious following the collapse of the West German bank, I. D. Herstatt in June.

After that incident the level of currency trading fell sharply leaving little room for any further contraction.

Because of the size of Lloyds Bank, little concern was being expressed in foreign financial capitals about its ability to absorb the losses without much difficulty.

Financial Editor, page 19

### Freight rates change

The East African conference lines and the United Kingdom-Sudan conference line yesterday announced that the East African trades negative currency adjustment factor will be 4.37 per cent, instead of 1.2 per cent and the surcharge for Britain-Sudan will be reduced to 4.90 per cent from 7.73 per cent from September 10.

### CES and Sears fail to agree in merger talks

By Our Financial Staff  
Combined English Stores disclosed yesterday that it has been having merger talks with Sears Holdings but that these have failed. This news, which brought the group's stock market value down by £2.6m, was followed by an announcement that CES is to close Gamage's store at least three years.

It was stated yesterday in a statement that it was financially strong and had sound underlying assets and was confident it could maintain and improve its trading position. However, the group's shares fell 15p to 34p, the lowest of dealings last night.

Gamage's, which is using temporary premises in Oxford Street pending redevelopment of its original Holborn site, will cease trading on January 25 when the lease expires and will not reopen before 1978.

Mr Murray Gordon, chairman of CES, said the shutdown was due to delays caused by the refusal of planning permission for redevelopment of the Holborn site.

Financial news, page 20

### Italy denies snags to loan from Germany

Milan, Sept. 3.—There were reports today that West Germany attached a condition to its \$2,000m (about £833m) loan to Italy, asking that German goods be exempted from the present Italian import restrictions.

Officials in the office of Signor Mariano Rumor, the Prime Minister, declined to comment on the reports. Signor Gianmario Matteotti, the Foreign Trade Minister, said he knew nothing about it.

"I did not participate in the loan talks and I have not met Rumor or the Treasury Minister recently," he said. "Therefore I cannot say anything." He was quoted as saying this in an interview with the Milan newspaper *Il Girinale*.

He hinted, however, that he would disapprove this kind of string to the loan. Referring to restrictions imposing an interest-free deposit of 50 per cent of the imports value, Signor Matteotti said: "If the list of items for which the

### Algerian gas contract

An international consortium yesterday signed a 3,400m Algerian dinars (about £340m) contract with Algeria's state-run company Sonatrach to build a liquefied natural gas factory at Arzew, western Algeria.

### Cheaper TWA fares

Trans World Airlines said yesterday it will offer low advance-purchase excursion return fares between the United States and Europe starting on November 1. The fares, which are subject to government approval will provide discounts of up to 46 per cent.

### Export surplus

Exports of pharmaceuticals in the first six months of this year amounted to £137.66m—an increase of 28 per cent on the first half of 1973. Over the same period the surplus of exports over imports increased from £77.07m to £92.79m.

### How the markets moved

Rises			
City Index	10p to 940p	Helical Rk	2p to 29p
Barclays	10p to 260p	Lloyds Bk	2p to 135p
Bank of Am	10p to 450p	Monie Contrs	2p to 32p
Centenary Secs	2p to 22p	Specie. T. & E.	2p to 145p
Clough A.	15p to 125p	Thorn Elec "A"	2p to 85p
Eagle Star	5p to 61p	UK & Overseas	2p to 35p
Greaves Org	1p to 17p	Vassacur	1p to 8p
		Wardle, E.	1p to 11p

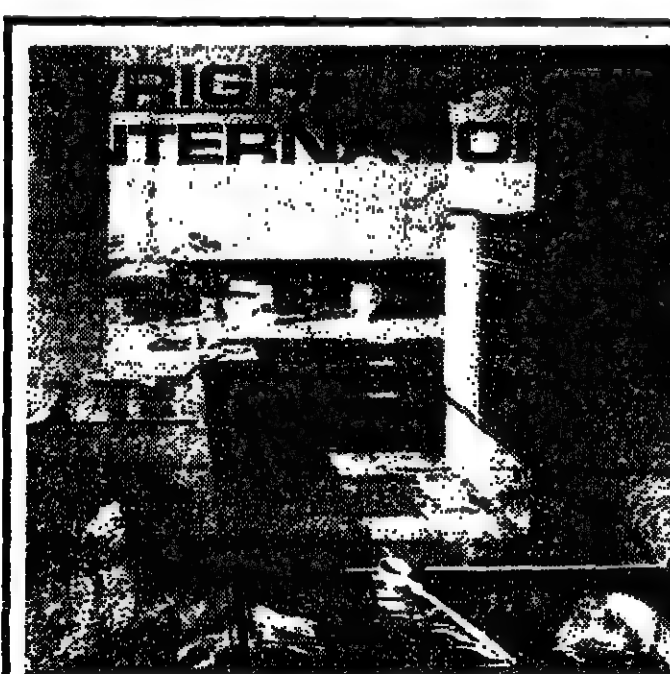
Falls			
BK of Scot	13p to 150p	Lindop Hldgs	4p to 4p
British Land	3p to 184p	Royal	2p to 175p
Brit Sugar	3p to 220p	Specie. T. & E.	2p to 100p
Com Eng Strs	15p to 34p	Thorn Elec "A"	2p to 43p
Herbert A.	1p to 9p	UK & Overseas	2p to 35p
Industrie	10p to 225p	Vassacur	1p to 8p
Land Secs	44p to 125p	Wardle, E.	1p to 11p

THE POUND			
	Bank	Bank	Bank
	buys	seils	seils
Australia \$	1.615	1.585	
Austria Sch	44.75	42.75	
Belgium Fr	94.75	92.00	
Canada \$	2.33	2.28	
Denmark Kr	14.60	14.20	
Finland Mk	9.00	8.75	
France Fr	11.35	11.05	
Germany DM	6.30	6.10	
Greece Dr	81.00	74.50	
Hongkong \$	12.00	11.65	
Italy Lr	1605.90	1535.00	
Japan Yn	725.40	700.00	
Netherlands G	6.40	6.30	
Norway Kr	13.10	12.75	
Portugal Esc	71.00	65.50	
S Africa Rd	1.99	1.97	
Spain Pes	135.90	130.00	
Sweden Kr	10.60	10.30	
Switzerland Fr	7.15	6.90	
US \$	2.35	2.30	
Yugoslavia Dr	37.00	35.00	

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### RECORD TURNOVER DESPITE UNSETTLED TRADING CONDITIONS

The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman and Managing Director, Mr W. E. Wrighton:

■ The record turnover of £7,006,000 does more than merely reflect the inflationary conditions during the year and is in the main the result of our enlarged productive capacity and intensive marketing methods.

■ The unsettled general economic conditions and the Counter Inflation Regulations have had their effect on production and profitability and pre-tax profit is slightly lower.

■ 40,000 sq. ft. of additional productive and storage space was added on our available freehold land at the Boxmoor factory and we have plans for further expansion there.

■ We believe that substantial business could be done on the Continent of Europe and during 1973 WRIGHTON INTERNATIONAL FURNITURE S.A.R.L. was formed.

■ Sales figures for the first three months of the current year are holding their own and with our increased capacity, first class service and delivery, we shall be ready to take full advantage of the flow of orders which we believe must come eventually.

### GROUP FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	Year ended 31st March 1974	1973
Turnover	£7,006,957	£5,684,562
Profit before Taxation	705,419	731,529
Ordinary Dividend*	44,320	44,100
Profits retained	259,544	407,829
Issued Share Capital and Reserves	1,326,432	1,668,888
Earnings per Share	7.61p	10.04p

\*After deduction of Advance Corporation Tax.

Copies of the Accounts are available from The Secretary, F. Wrighton & Sons (Associated Companies) Limited, Biller Road, Walthamstow, London, E17 5DW.

### Demand growing for financial position of Court Line shipping to be clarified

By Maurice Corina  
Industrial Editor  
Officials of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association are demanding an end to the uncertainty over the heavily mortgaged ships—some the subject of sale contracts—involved in the collapse of Court Line.

In particular, protests have been lodged with the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board over the almost farcical refusal to give the £4,763-ton oil tanker Halcyon Skies a port berth.

Yesterday the captain Mr Morgan Jones appealed to the Prime Minister to intervene to get the ship into port and sort out the tangle.

Rough weather prevented the oil tanker from entering into the Mersey to take on fresh water and provisions. With her crew of 25 she rode out the weather at anchorage at the Mersey Bar.

The tanker was still awaiting guarantees that would allow her to come into berth at the tank and a section of the Transmex oil terminal.

So far, a dock company spokesman said these guarantees had not been met and until they were the ship would not berth at the terminal.

An emergency meeting of the harbour authorities was yesterday discussing whether to accept the ship pending clarification of who will pay any port dues.

It is believed that the Official Receiver's office has resigned the vessel pending the expected arrest by the Admiralty Marshal.

Meanwhile, the officers and crew of the Halcyon Cove, which has been arrested on Tyneside, were being signed off with some dissatisfaction over the payment of wages by a mixture of cash and cheque.

Halcyon Skies, built three years ago, is due to be delivered this month to a new owner, Schiffsbau, Volkseigen Aussenhandelsbetrieb der VVB Schiffbau, of East Germany.

The sale contract is dated June 4 at a price roughly equal to the mortgages which Court Line secured on her value—more than £6m.

City merchant bankers Wm Brandts Sons & Co have a first mortgage secured against the ship of just over £2m while a second mortgage secures a further £4m to the Bankers Trust International, one of Court Line's major creditors.

The position is further complicated because Burngreen Securities, a subsidiary of Court Shipbuilders (the subject of nationalization negotiations), lent its parent company £5.5m, the money being a sum it owed the Bankers Trust and secured against the now blockaded ship.



## GM chief seeks delay in safety regulations

From Our United States Economics Correspondent Washington, Sept 3

Mr. Richard Gerstenberg, chairman of General Motors Corp., has called on the United States government for a three-year moratorium on new regulations governing car safety and emission control equipment and for "an immediate joint government-industry review of the cost-benefit relationship of equipment already on our cars with an eye to which of it can be removed."

In a statement on the introduction of 1975 models, the GM chief claimed that government-mandated equipment had added about \$270 (£117) to the cost of every United States produced car in the last four years. He claimed that much of the mandated equipment was quite unnecessary.

At a press conference today he suggested the company could cut 1975 model prices immediately by \$40, for example, if requirements were dropped on automatic ignition interlock systems.

Mr Gerstenberg said that his company is proposing that the government immediately attack inflation "by eliminating requirements for unpopular, unproductive and uneeded equipment on future automobiles."

He expected United States car sales to improve gradually in the next year as the economy slowly returned to better health. Sales this year are likely to total 9.5 million units and the figure would probably rise to 10 million units for all of 1975, with an annual rate of 10.5 million being seen in sales in the closing months of 1975.

On investments, he said that his company's capital spending was likely to total \$1,400m this year, after \$1,100m last year. The 1975 level might be slightly higher than the current year.

## Swan Hunter's head urges collaboration

By Ronald Kershaw

Sir John Hunter, chairman of the Swan Hunter group, said yesterday that nationalization of the shipbuilding and ship repairing industries would require nothing to the solution of any problems either of the industries may have neither would it help in improving their efficiency nor promote the well-being of those they employed.

He also thought it time the companies' views were placed on record, stressing they were "divorced from any reasons of political doctrine".

Speaking after the launch of a new refrigerated cargo vessel, Sir John called for "genuine consultation and collaboration by government with employers and trade unions in the industries on the best means of promoting our common objectives."

Sir John said the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association would shortly be submitting an outline of an alternative to nationalization based on close partnership between industry and government. He said: "I believe such an arrangement would enable all sides to work together and produce results while avoiding the damage that would inevitably ensue from the imposition of nationalization for which they are totally unsuited."

He said that over the past six or seven years the group had successfully expanded and rationalized activities in the shipbuilding and ship repairing field on the lines recommended in the Geddes report.

## Motor companies propose third round of price rises this year

By Clifford Webb

Another round of car price increases is on the way—the third this year. All the chief British motor companies are understood to have notified the Price Commission of their intention to raise prices by between 7 and 10 per cent.

Unless the commission objects—and this is thought unlikely—it will mean a total increase over nine months of around 26 per cent.

The new prices are expected to come into operation at the end of the month—only three months after the last increases. As the previous rises were at the end of March, it seems clear that the motor industry is sticking firmly to the minimum statutory period of three months between increases.

It had been suggested in some industry circles that the approach of the London Motor Show next month and the launching of new and updated models would enable companies to cover price increases without resorting to a formal approach to the commission. Its approval is not normally withheld for atw

Garage bills increase premiums

More insurance companies have raised their motor insurance premium rates because of the rising cost of garage repairs and court awards.

Sun Alliance and London Insurance raised rates an average 5 per cent from September 1 for new business and from October 1 existing policyholders will be asked for a similar increase.

The increases apply to all policyholders including those on Motor Plan. The company has about 330,000 motorists on its books.

A spokesman for Bradford and Pennine Insurance, which insures about 250,000 motorists, said his company is raising rates an average 12 per cent for new and existing business from November 1.

Increases would be from 5 per cent in rural areas to 20 per cent in inner London. Commercial vehicle rates were unchanged.

Phoenix Assurance announced yesterday it raised rates an average 15 per cent from September and October and several other companies are expected to announce increases by the end of the year.

Previously British Petroleum, Royal Dutch Shell and Compagnie Française des Pétroles had each raised rates by 18 per cent and the American companies, Mobil and Exxon, each had stakes of almost 9 per cent.

Abu Dhabi will pay the company \$40m (almost £17m) as compensation.

Mr Mansi Oteibi, Finance and Oil Minister, who hailed today's accord as an outstanding achievement, said that negotiations were expected soon on a similar agreement with Abu Dhabi Marine Areas, the second large company here.

The accord, backdated to January, provides that a portion of the emirate's crude will be sold to the company at \$11.9 a barrel.

The company will pay the Government \$500m for Abu Dhabi crude effective from January 1 and that the company will buy 300,000 barrels a day of the emirate's share.

OPEC seeks to cut output but maintain prices

Vienna, Sept 3.—Advisers to the world's larger oil-exporting nations ended six days of talks today and agreed to recommend their governments to cut back crude oil production to maintain the high price of oil.

The advisers, who met to draft proposals for a meeting of the ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) on September 12, agreed to recommend that crude oil prices remain frozen at \$11.63 a barrel until the end of the year.

Japanese banks asked to raise interest rates

Tokyo, Sept 3.—Finance Minister Masuyoshi Ohira said today in a debate in the Diet that the government soon will urge commercial banks to raise interest rates on deposits in an attempt to protect depositors from inflation.

Rumours of an increase in interest rates on bank deposits have been circulating since last month, but this was the first reference to the increases.

Press reports said the ministry plans to raise the rates by 0.5 per cent for certain deposits and more for others.

Profit rise forecast: Yamaichi Research Institute of Securities of Economics Inc has forecast a 13.9 per cent gain in net profit for big Japanese concerns listed on the first section of the Tokyo stock exchange and an 18.4 per cent gain in operating profit for the third quarter ending March 31, 1975. Both increases would be over the preceding half. It estimated that sales would rise by 10.4 per cent.

Meanwhile, Wako Securities Company forecast major firms, net profits for the March quarter would gain 12.1 per cent and that operating profits would rise 11 per cent on sales—an increase of 11.3 per cent—AP-Dow Jones.

KLM plans cuts in costs

Amsterdam, Sept 3.—KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said today that it planned an austerity programme to cut costs following losses of 54m guilders (about £28.6m) and a 1973 loss of 1973-74 and 1972-73 respectively.

The airline said it would discuss its proposals with the unions involved.

KLM made a loss of 32.8m guilders in the first quarter ended June 30 and earlier this year said it did not expect a return to profitable operations during 1974-75.—Reuter.

## Nato talk on conservation of energy for industry

From Frank Vogl Washington, Sept 3

Meetings aimed at cooperation in conserving industrial energy are planned between British and American officials in London this week. Later, American officials will meet officials from European countries.

The meetings are taking place in the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's committee on challenges of modern society. The basic aims are to collate all available data and technical know-how on energy conservation in industry.

These efforts dovetail to a large extent with new plans by the American government to bring about international agreements on energy conservation. Top American Treasury officials believe that it is vital that oil consuming countries make much greater efforts to conserve.

Such efforts are seen as essential if plans for dealing with an emergency such as an embargo on supplies by Middle East producers, are to work.

The basis for these proposed Nato meetings is a draft memorandum drawn up by the committee on challenges of modern society in conjunction with the American federal energy administration.

This document outlines the sort of information that all participating countries should produce to form an international data base for industrial energy conservation.

The Nato group is now starting to collect material on the amount of energy used in a range of industries, methods of reducing consumption, technology developed to reduce consumption and trends in the development of technology; the sort of energy savings that can be produced at each stage of manufacture of a specific product.

So far the only comprehensive information for this study is from the federal energy administration regarding conservation in the aluminium, cement, copper, glass container, paper, petroleum refining, petrochemical, rubber and steel industries.

The draft memorandum shows, for example, that in 1973 data on electrical utilities accounted for 25 per cent of total American energy consumption, manufacturing industry for 29 per cent, transport for 25 per cent and the remainder by residential and commercial sectors.

Work that the United States administration has done recently has resulted in the development of some 180 ideas on industrial energy conservation. If many of these ideas are adopted by industry, the administration estimates that energy savings of the equivalent of 1,400,000 barrels of oil a day could be achieved.

Mr. Jack Bennett, United States Deputy Secretary for Monetary Affairs, said here the other day that far greater efforts, on an international basis, in conserving energy will be one of the most important steps to reduce the financial difficulties produced by the oil crisis.

Publishers upset by Mr Benn

Britain's publishers are complaining that Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, has twice refused to meet them to discuss steep increases in overseas postal rates which they say threaten their exports.

They say new surface rates are making British books and journals uncompetitive with American publications.

Mr Julian Blackwell, of Blackwell's of Oxford, said: "Where our competitors have failed Mr Benn and his buck-passing bureaucrats may succeed. We can't get through to see him."

Book and periodical exports last year were worth £150 million.

Mr Michael Ballard, director of the Book Development Council, said they had been warned by the Post Office the increase would be higher than might be expected because of inflation.

Volkswagen board studies prospects for plant in US

Wolfsburg, Sept 3.—An announcement by the board of directors of Volkswagenwerk AG said it had discussed the possible establishment of a plant in the United States; but additional examinations were being made to go deeper into the question of profitability, in view of the large investment involved.

Volkswagen sources said the company was expected to reach a decision some time in November. They estimated that the investment necessary for an American plant could total \$1,000m (about £416m).

The statement said that the focal point was also the development of the sales position in the most important car markets, which was still unclear.

This development, it was stated, was of great importance for the effective utilization of the company's existing capacity and, therefore, for the profitability of investments such as those being contemplated in the United States, as well as for the employment situation inside Volkswagen.—Reuter.

Danish trade deficit grows

Copenhagen, Sept 3.—Denmark had a foreign trade deficit of 1,205m crowns (about £85m) in July compared with deficits of 796m in June and 551m in May 1973, according to preliminary bureau of statistics figures.

The deficit for the first seven months of 1974 reached 9,731m crowns against a deficit of 5,353m in the corresponding period of 1973.

July imports were 4,567m crowns and exports 3,362m.—Reuter.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Chartered surveyors' rules and protection of the public

From Mr J. W. A. Loney

Sir, In his letter published August 22, Mr John Talbot urges that "the time has now been reached when . . . such organizations as . . . estate agents . . . holding clients' or customers' money should be placed under similar licensing and monetary restrictions" as apply to solicitors.

The by-laws of The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors contain a rule that every member shall keep in one or more bank accounts separate from his own, or his firm's bank account, any money held by or entrusted to him or his firm in any capacity other than that of a beneficial owner. A member found to have contravened that rule would be subject to disciplinary action and would be liable to expulsion from the institution.

In addition, the institution, in conjunction with the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, administers an indemnity scheme to cover members of the public against loss of deposits due to fraud and dishonesty, paid in respect of property or land in the United Kingdom to an agent who is either a professionally qualified member of the RICS or ISVA or a principal of a firm or more of whose principals is so professionally qualified.

Members of the public can thus be confident that, if they deal with a chartered surveyor, or a firm where one or more of the principals is a chartered surveyor, not only will their money be kept entirely separate from the firm's but they also have the protection afforded by the indemnity scheme.

J. W. A. LONEY, Secretary for Professional Practice, The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London, SW1.

Original reasons for introduction of Purchase Tax

From Mr A. W. Taylor

Sir, Mr C. N. Porter takes your writer, Tim Congdon, to task "for falling into the trap of forgetfulness . . . but the lapse of memory is human."

The Purchase Tax was never a luxury tax. It was introduced in 1940 (not 1941), and the original schedule included such items as clothing and footwear (except for young children), furniture, bedding, pots and pans, and many other household essentials.

The first—and as it turned out, final—draft of this schedule had to be prepared within 24 hours. No research was possible; all that could be done was to draw up a list of statutory definitions, to include almost everything in the latest pre-war, Army and Navy Stores catalogue.

No one was more surprised than the compilers when this list received final approval as it stood.

Yours faithfully, A. W. TAYLOR, 72 Watlington Road, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

Small landowner

From Mr N. D. Thomas

Sir, On August 13 you reported that the Orkney Islands of Hoy and Flotta are to have mains electricity connected at a cost of £460.

As the owner of a small 40-acre farm with three cottages in west Cornwall I have been quoted by the SWEB £4,824 for the farm connexion, and £1,512 for each cottage, a total of £7,856 to bring the mains less than one mile overland.

Although on a main road the farm is isolated and, since the milking requirements will shortly compel the farmer to have mains electricity connected, there is really no option but to pay.

What is the answer for the small landowner in a case like this?

Yours faithfully, N. D. THOMAS, Killisnoe, Greenroyd Avenue, Halifax.

Why we do not need the Wankel at all

From Mr John Mortimer

Sir, After some challenging remarks from Captain Seager-Thomas (July 23) and Mr L. J. K. Seagriff (August 6) I am encouraged to have the moral support of Mr Markland (August 23). And I remain undeterred and faithful to my views.

However, I must congratulate Mr Seagriff on the eloquence of his writing. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately for him, he plays right into the hands of the money-minders and the salesmen who are seeking to foist the Wankel on a motoring populace which neither wants nor needs it.

May I suggest to those who have risen so valiantly to defend the Wankel that they have missed the point? In their eagerness to defend they have failed to produce valid reasons for the Wankel's continued development.

I suggest we do not need the Wankel at all. Firms launching a new engine of novel design must be sure the engine offers tangible benefits: frugality in its use of fuel and oil; cheap to make, run and maintain; have acceptable emission characteristics and be able to offer substantially improved performance. Today's Wankel, and even those in the research laboratories, do not offer that.

Certainly, the General Motors engine to which Mr Seagriff refers as having equal fuel economy to comparable piston engines are in effect prototypes, operating under controlled conditions. They are not mass-produced engines.

Mr Seagriff suggests too that it will not do for me to call the Wankel engine dirty. I can do no more than ask the reader to judge for himself.

Unrefined piston engine (litres per mile)

HC	CO	NOx
11	80	1.1
34	42	0.3
1.8	25	2.5
1.3	17.8	0.5
1.05	13.7	1.1

May I suggest that simplicity is the hallmark of superb design. For this reason we should not, as Mr Seagriff suggests, be looking forward to even more complex versions of Wankel. We need more simple engine designs.

And Mr Seagriff is doing the Wankel an injustice when he claims it is as crude today as the piston engine was 60 years ago. The makers would not want the buying public to believe the Wankel was so crude. Rather the reverse.

It is the Wankel is no child. The first patent was taken out in 1929, but the original stretch back 200 years to James Watt and to the mid-nineteenth century to Beau de Rochas and Lenoir. And with such a fund of technologies available today the digestion period for new engines must be less than it was sixty or more years ago.

Finally, on the question of investment let us look at the following. I am sure that if the

### Consensus of engineers in British Leyland had been able to provide convincing arguments why the Wankel is the engine of the future then the company now would be developing such an engine. It has not even taken out a licence.

Again, one can ask why great firms like Fiat and Renault have not taken out licences. Equally, why have Ford (it is wanting to sell in Wankel-making machine tools), Daimler-Benz and Rolls-Royce discarded it. These are hardly firms with short-term investment problems precluding them from adopting the Wankel.

I did notice incidentally that neither Captain Seager-Thomas nor Mr Seagriff drew attention to the many owners of Wankel-engined cars who have "enjoyed" two, three or even four changes of engine. Nor did they highlight the high premiums owners have to pay to buy a Wankel car—in the case of the Citroen Birotor it is no less than £750.

People seem to forget that while money is being poured down the drain to bring the Wankel up to the standard of the piston engine, the piston engine is itself a moving target as development is directed to improve it.

Yours faithfully, JOHN MORTIMER, Editor, The Engineer, 30 Aldershot Street, Woolwich, London, SE18.

## INTERIM STATEMENT



## Imperial Metal Industries Ltd.

### Interim Report for the Half Year to 30 June 1974

	1974 First six months £ million	1973 First six months £ million	Year £ million
Sales to external customers	182.2	127.4	275.1
Profit before tax	11.0	10.8	23.5
Profit after tax	5.9	6.3	12.6
Profit after tax applicable to IMI	5.5	5.7	11.5

The above figures exclude profits on metal stocks and profits arising from the increase in value of the net assets of overseas subsidiaries and associates due to changes in exchange rates. There was a profit on metal stocks before tax of £0.8m in the first half of 1974 compared with a profit before tax of £2.7m in the first half of 1973, and £6.1m for the full year.

Despite the effects of the three day working week in the early part of the year, trading profit was higher than in the corresponding period of last year. This was, however, offset by an increase in interest payable primarily for financing copper stocks.

Taxation is based on a U.K. Corporation Tax rate of 52% (1973: 47.5%). The charge for the first half of 1974 has been reduced by a credit of £0.2m for Investment Grants, compared with £0.2m in the first half of 1973 and £0.4m in the full year.

#### Interim Dividend

The Directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 4.6% (compared with 4.25% for 1973) payable on 8 October 1974 to shareholders on the Register on 6 September 1974, including advance Corporation Tax of £0.9m this will absorb £2.8m (1973: £2.5m), effectively providing for an increase of 123% in the interim dividend.

**"I look to the future with much optimism and I see exciting prospects for our company in the years to come."** Chairman, Mr. Asil Nudir.

- Profits beat prospectus forecast by 23%
- Number of branches increased from seven to twelve
- Three new branches to be opened this year
- Increasing demand from major stores and multiple chains
- Current turnover running at higher level

## wearwell limited

(makers and marketers of women's, men's and children's fashion outerwear)  
For copies of the report and accounts please write to the Company Secretary, 101 Commercial Road, London E1 1RD.



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Weak link in the chain of banking controls



Sir Michael Clapham, chairman of Imperial Metal Industries: implications in the copper price.

means it needs the compensation fund. Those few members who talk of abandoning the fund would do well to remember this.

### Ocean Optimistic indicators

Shipping shares may be discounting a slowdown in the growth of world trade but freight volume and rate indicators from Ocean Transport and Trading yesterday were just as optimistic as those from P & O recently. The question marks are for 1975 now and not for this year.

Ocean's trading profit is 83 per cent better at £9.32m reflecting the continuing buoyancy in the general cargo trades. Volume rather than rates (which are conference fixed) is the vital factor here and so far there is no indication of any weakening trend. Ocean's figures benefit from the 15 per cent increase in Europe-West Africa rates brought in last year and an increase in being sought for the Far East freight conference.

Conference rate business makes up the great bulk of Ocean's total and the nominally more volatile bulk cargo trade only around 25 per cent. More over two of the three big tankers, Titus and Tantalus are on long term charters taken near the top of the market. Only Troilus is hardly washing its face in the spot market. Of the five bulk carriers, three in the Atlantic Bulkers consortium are on a good semi charter too, though the two in Scan Scot are perhaps not so well placed.

Another major element in Ocean's improvement is the 89 per cent rise in sea rates from £7.5m, the bulk of that coming from the 49 per cent interest in Overseas Containers.

Here containerization of the Far East trade has brought obvious benefits and vindicates Ocean's decision to sell its small vessels and concentrate on this trade via OCL. The interest charge is up from £2.97m to £5.5m but is probably peaking out now that the major ship investment is under way. As 772p Ocean is probably on a prospective p/e ratio of around 44 (and a half times greater than the only other loss recorded by the industry—£12.9m in 1967—58 in a decade).

But Sir Arthur had no doubt where the blame should lie: with successive governments. In his usual careful, measured tone he underlined the sense of disenchantment which pervades Gas Corporation headquarters in Brynston Street as a result of price restraint policies.

He described the loss last year as "a most demoralizing burden" to have inflicted on an industry which had been so successful in the past in keeping its own house in order and at the same time carried out a revolutionary change in the supply and marketing of gas.

Increases in tariffs had too often been a case of too little too late for the gas industry and what was particularly galling was the fact that if the corporation had been allowed to lift the average price per therm of gas in step with the movement of the retail price index (a threshold price increase) Sir Arthur would have been announcing a £100m profit.

Already half way through the current financial year the corporation is expecting a further heavy loss in which neither the recently introduced increase on industrial and commercial tariffs is unlikely to make much of a dent nor is the required increase in domestic tariffs which is being effectively blocked by Mr Eric Varley, the Minister of Industry.

What is clear is that in the wake of the production cut-

Every year, at least 115,000 tonnes of glass bottles and jars that could be melted down and re-used are indiscriminately thrown away in Britain.

Each week, every household in the country throws an average of 2.7lb of glass into the dustbin.

Most of this "glass mountain" finds its way into council rubbish tips—a sad end for what is generally considered to be among the most attractive forms of packaging yet devised by man.

Last November, the industry's trade organization—the Glass Manufacturers' Federation—which represents 90 per cent of the country's glass container makers, published its "Green Book," the results of a detailed study into the recycling of glass which suggested a number of new ways to cut down the amount of discarded material.

Today, 10 months later, a few practical steps have been taken to implement these suggestions. The GMF, working in committees, is slowly grappling with its conservative members while the Government, even though it did take part two years ago in the first working party with the industry and has recently appointed a Minister responsible for waste recycling, has not yet come to any firm conclusions.

The GMF is sponsoring research into the recycling problem at University College, Cardiff, and the St Helens School of Management Studies. The two simple facts that emerge from the research studies are that, if the nation is intent on ending the great glass wastage, then the glass makers must have cheap and regular supplies of consistent quality glass and a national plan must be formulated to make sure they get it.

And glass, says the GMF, cannot be considered in isolation. Collection of all types of waste on a country-wide scale is the only feasible and economic solution.



A sample of glass is taken for testing: the right "mix" is important.

manufacturers. What is still not known in the industry is the maximum amount of cullet the glass recipe can stand.

Companies are wary of using large amounts of cullet bought from the country's few cullet merchants—because little may be known of its specification and they prefer to use their own domestic scrap.

Contamination of cullet from outside sources can be a grave problem. One aluminium bottle cap in the mix can form a plug of molten metal that can drill a hole in a multi-million-pound furnace.

The merchants' methods, says the GMF, "generally lack sophistication".

Now, in line with some of its own recommendations, the GMF is to start work next month on drawing up a national standard for cullet as well as the com-

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cleaning machinery and transport costs will add further to the price.

The cost of cullet is a crucial factor in the consideration of recycling. Glass is made from very cheap raw materials—basically sand, limestone and soda ash—which cost between £8 and £10 a tonne and are reckoned to be virtually inexhaustible.

Manufacturers are currently paying between £3.50 and £15 a tonne for cullet and in addition to demands for a general specification there is growing pressure for a minimum cullet price to be set.

Government action appears to be essential if the reclaiming of glass is to become a profitable operation on a big scale. Collection schemes by charities (Oxfam is considering the retrieval of waste material as a source of funds) are useful, but the glass makers' demands for huge amounts of consistent quality cullet remain unsatisfied.

Earlier this year, Redfearn National Glass ran a two-month experiment in York with the local authority into the reclaimation of disposable bottles which highlighted the cost of a local scheme specialising in the recovery of just one waste product.

Its weak point was its reliance on the willingness of housewives to sort their empty bottles and jars by colour, and to remove metal caps.

It therefore seems more and more unlikely that used bottles will ever be reclaimed separately. Their collection in bulk, in fact, could prove to be just a spin-off from a general waste recovery system designed initially to reclaim commodities like paper, aluminium and plastics, whose raw materials are more scarce and expensive and on which there are greater social pressures for re-use.

## Locating the faults in the Gas Corporation loss

At the end of his first full year as chairman of the British Gas Corporation, Sir Arthur Hetherington yesterday hoped to announce an improved profit for the organization which replaced the Gas Council.

Sadly this was not the case. Yesterday Sir Arthur had instead to address himself to the corporation's loss of £41.5m for the year ended March 31 this year. It was a loss nearly three times as large as the £12.9m loss recorded by the industry—£12.9m in 1967—58 in a decade.

But Sir Arthur had no doubt where the blame should lie: with successive governments. In his usual careful, measured tone he underlined the sense of disenchantment which pervades Gas Corporation headquarters in Brynston Street as a result of price restraint policies.

He described the loss last year as "a most demoralizing burden" to have inflicted on an industry which had been so successful in the past in keeping its own house in order and at the same time carried out a revolutionary change in the supply and marketing of gas.

Increases in tariffs had too often been a case of too little too late for the gas industry and what was particularly galling was the fact that if the corporation had been allowed to lift the average price per therm of gas in step with the movement of the retail price index (a threshold price increase) Sir Arthur would have been announcing a £100m profit.

Already half way through the current financial year the corporation is expecting a further heavy loss in which neither the recently introduced increase on industrial and commercial tariffs is unlikely to make much of a dent nor is the required increase in domestic tariffs which is being effectively blocked by Mr Eric Varley, the Minister of Industry.

What is clear is that in the wake of the production cut-

backs by the Arab oil producers and the quadrupling of oil prices, combined with the increases in coal prices—where a further rise on industrial rates is imminent—gas is highly price competitive in the energy market. Gas industry chiefs themselves would rather less euphemistically describe present prices as unrealistic.

In its extensive and expensively produced report (RMSO £1.50) the corporation explained that it had assumed that for planning purposes there would be a large increase in oil prices during the 1970s. The implications of the changed circumstances, with much more dramatic rises than expected, the corporation stated, would depend in part on the extent to which the organization would have freedom to shape its own pricing policy and restructure its tariffs in the light of costs and of market prices of competing fuels.

Factors which influenced last year's disastrous results were a 13 per cent increase in gas sales; an increase of 0.21p per therm in the overall cost of gas supplied and a reduction of 0.20p per therm in the average income from gas.

The corporation has spared no effort to itemize the effects of restraint on its pricing policies. After the Suez crisis in 1967 the organization sought increases arising from higher oil prices which were not granted until April the following year; in 1970 another rise was asked for to meet increased costs for labour and materials and this was delayed for a year; its application for a 5 per cent increase from September last year was disallowed although the Price Commission did give its blessing to a 7.5 per cent increase from the beginning of this year.

"The cumulative effects of these restraints up to March, 1974, has been to deny the corporation income totalling £110m. Even after allowing for compensation from the Govern-

ment of £74.9m in the four years to the end of March, 1974, this still leaves a balance of some £35m lost to the industry when it was badly needed to strengthen its very low level of financial reserves at a time of continuing expansion, increasing demand for gas and high interest rates.

A by-product of the latest loss is the fact that the corporation has failed to meet the financial objectives set by the Government for the five years 1969-70 to 1973-74. Last year it managed a 5.4 per cent return on net assets, the lowest for the five-year period, producing an average of 6.5 per cent for the period compared with a target of 7 per cent.

But the corporation made the point that the target, which incorporates the interest element, had become inadequate for the industry's financial needs.

It is worth noting that during the year the corporation raised £160m of medium-term loans to repay advances from the National Loans Fund and for new capital investment.

Out of this, £120m was raised in the Eurodollar market at rates of interest significantly lower than those prevailing with the National Loans Fund Finance.

This is an asset which the corporation's financial planners will undoubtedly have pointed out to Ministers and Treasury officials.

Pertinent to the corporation's pricing strategy in the future is the price at which it has agreed to purchase gas from the Norwegian and British sectors of the Frigg field in the North Sea. Gas from the field is scheduled to start flowing into the United Kingdom in 1976 at a rate of 750 million cubic feet a day rising to 1,000 million in October that year.

Sir Arthur yesterday was unwilling to disclose details of the terms for this deal, or indeed the basis on which the corporation is negotiating with Shell/Eso for gas from the companies' Brent field.

Gas from Frigg will represent a large addition to the supply of gas, equivalent to 30 per cent of present reserves

and therefore must be reflected in the corporation's calculations and submissions for further increases. This is particularly so since all the indications are that it has been obliged to pay a much higher price than in earlier deals involving offshore gas.

The corporation refuses, however, to discuss terms publicly. Sir Arthur said yesterday that he was confident in the ability of the corporation to plan for expansion during the next two decades and, in the corporation's own estimates, by the early 1980s natural gas could be supplying about 40 per cent of Britain's heating needs.

But the efficacy of the corporation's future strategy will be influenced by the attitude of the present and future governments. The corporation for its part firmly believes that it should be allowed the normal commercial freedom to increase prices to the level necessary for its profitable operation.

Peter Hill

## Ocean Reports

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 2.9675p per stock unit, which with the related tax credit is equivalent to 4.4292p (1973-3.9371p).

Subject to Inland Revenue clearance a scheme to permit stockholders to elect, in respect of any part of their holding, to receive the dividend in cash or shares will be put to an Extraordinary General Meeting in mid-December. This dividend will, for tax reasons, be payable on 6th January, 1975, to stockholders on the Register of Members on 11th November, 1974.

### Group Profit and Loss Statement for the half year ended 30th June 1974

	Half year to 30th June 1974	Half year to 30th June 1973	Year to 31st Dec 1973
Turnover	£135,900	£89,800	£192,544
Trading Profit (Note 2)	9,820	5,350	12,435
Investment income and interest	1,930	1,530	3,886
Interest payable	(5,525)	(2,970)	(8,950)
Profit on disposal of ships, etc.	217	310	1,238
Share of profits less losses of associated companies	7,913	4,190	10,473
Group profit before taxation	14,355	8,410	19,082
Taxation (Note 3)	(7,100)	(4,150)	(9,412)
Minority interest in profits of subsidiaries	(392)	(20)	(50)
Group profit after taxation and minority interests but before exchange differences and extraordinary items	6,863	4,240	9,620

NOTES: 1. The results for the half year have not been audited.

2. Trading profit is stated after charging depreciation of .... 7,070 5,930 12,720

3. Taxation  
United Kingdom taxation .. 2,100 1,750 3,571  
Overseas taxation .. 900 500 1,027

3,000 2,250 4,598  
Taxation on share of profits of associated companies .. 4,100 1,900 4,814  
7,170 4,150 9,412

While exchange differences are not included in the figures it would appear that at present rates of exchange the amount will not be significant. Extraordinary items are not material at the half year and should show a modest surplus over the remainder of the year.

The first half year's result was in line with expectations. Our trading pattern remains generally buoyant and, subject to the exceptional uncertainties of even short-term prediction, the second half year's result should be similar to that of the first half year.

## Ocean Transport & Trading Limited

## Business Diary: Irony in the Kent saga

Shareholders in the instrument maker George Kent should be receiving another letter from their board today, one we suspect, of many before the future of the company is finally resolved.

The present situation, of course, is that Kent, by all accounts in need of a lifeline, had announced a complicated deal with Brown Boveri, the Swiss electrical giant, the most important aspect of which was that BB would pump some £6m, into the beleaguered Kent. Everything may have been fine except for the fact that the Government, owners of around 24 per cent of the Kent equity by virtue of the old Industrial Reorganisation Corporation's intervention in 1968, never appeared happy about a Swiss company controlling something as important as Kent.

In the event, those fears proved well-founded. Mr Benn did indeed move against the Kent/BB deal last month, supporting counter package for Kent from General Electric Company which significantly also has the backing of Kent's other big shareholder, Rank Organisation, with 18 per cent. Kent, and its advisers of several months standing, merchant bankers Guinness Mahon, looking somewhat unhappy about the arrival of GEC, are now seeking further information and it remains to be seen which alternative the board will ultimately recommend.

Meanwhile, it is difficult not to notice the supreme irony of this affair, the fact that some of those who may well try to resist further state involvement in the affairs of Kent are those who actively encouraged inter-

vention in the instrument-making business back in 1968.

Such people are, Charles Villiers, chief executive of Guinness Peat, and chairman of its subsidiary Guinness Mahon, the man who sought so resolutely when managing director of the IRC to get the Kent scheme for the merger of Kent and Cambridge Instrument through in preference to Rank's bid for Cambridge; and Michael Knight, a director and industrial expert at Guinness Mahon, who after the 1968 intervention went on to Kent's board as an IRC nominee and is now a deputy chairman of Kent.

They do indeed, through a twist of fate, appear to be on the opposite side of the interventionist fence this time, particularly if Kent's board decides to fight the GEC/Government/Rank proposal on behalf of everyone involved in Kent, including, of course, shareholders, the largest being the Government.

### Up country

Sir Frank Figures, the erstwhile Pay Board chairman who has been out of a job since July, brushed the garden soil off his hands to come into his Leicestershire home yesterday to talk about the future.

Somehow one cannot help feeling that the man who did so much when director general of the National Economic Development Office to bring together government, TUC and the Confederation of British Industry might well have a role to play when an autumn election has passed and a new

government of whatever colour is looking round for men skilled in constructive conciliation.

Sir Frank chewed over the thought. He is probably one of our most outstanding combinations of Civil Service caution and independent thinking, and it seemed to be caution which dictated his oblique reply. "I'm so completely immersed here, you know, it's hard to find time to think of anything else."

Sir Frank and his wife took on the picturesque old cottage property at Uppingham three years ago and it has meant a lot of work getting it the way they like it. "I have enjoyed building walls," Sir Frank vouchsafed, although not quite with Churchillian conviction.

And political building? Sir Frank, now 64, said firmly: "I am finding it very agreeable at the moment not to have to worry."

But it was not for nothing that he once earned the remark, reputedly from a former Labour Minister after Sir Frank had dubbed a United Kingdom import surcharge as illegal, of "Top Frank and no honest."

Before going back into the garden, Sir Frank could not help adding: "I suppose you never know. I expect I'll be seeing you around." We'll see.

### Psst, it's 017

Britain's first international bomb security conference yesterday passed off uneventfully. This must have come as a relief to the organizers, EPA International Security and

Motorola Telecommunications, who had felt it necessary to take elaborate security precautions.

Measures taken included the issuing in advance to delegates of identification numbers which they had to quote before they could gain admission. For security reasons we cannot release the name of Business Diary's man at the seminar, although we can say that as the result of what may have been a minor typing error, he was given the identification number 017 rather than the number by which he is more widely known.

Having established their bona fides, delegates had to register a signature, and whenever they left, and subsequently returned to the conference area, they had to sign again and their signature was then compared with the original.

Their briefcases were meticulously searched, and they had to pass through a frame which would have indicated if they had any anti-tank or anti-ballistic missiles or other objectionable objects in their pockets.

The location of the seminar was kept a secret even from the delegates until the last possible moment, and this information remains classified, although we are able to tell our readers in confidence that it was in the Home Counties.

Some delegates seemed inclined to regard this degree of security as possibly excessive. The underlying argument in favour of these measures appears to have been that terrorist organizations might have felt it was unwise to disseminate information which might reduce their capacity to

create mayhem, and that they could have been tempted to make a preemptive strike. This did not happen.

### Heart cry

The anguish of the estate agent, caught in the toils of a shattered property market, reached an apogee in the heart/cry last night from Richard L. Daniels, the founder partner of the West End agency of Richard Lionel and Partners.

For eight years Daniels has put out a well-regarded annual review of the state of the market in central London office premises in which they specialize. This year they began to go through the motions and were so despairing of the general situation they decided not to bother.

He said: "I felt that this year our report would have been superfluous as there can be no members of our profession and few of the public that have gone unaware of the catastrophe that has befallen the property market."

Daniels' darkened crystal ball throws up shadows of more property companies going down unless there is a revival of confidence.

Are there no gleams of hope? "Well, the industrial market is not quite so badly affected as the office market. But things could get worse. At the moment all one can do is hope," Daniels said.

But anguish has not completely destroyed his faith. He looks forward to getting his review out again next year on the expectation that a rational discussion will then be possible. Let's drink to that.

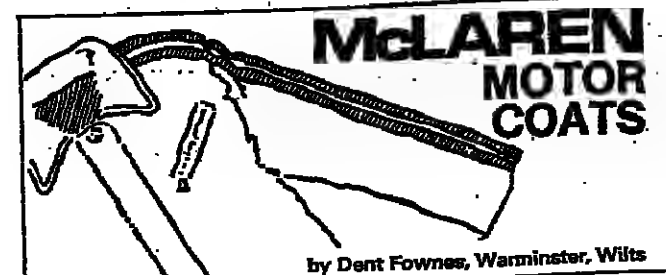












## Equities cautious

[illegible]



## Hampton & Sons

### SUSSEX—ON A VILLAGE GREEN

45 mins. Victoria.  
BEAUTIFULLY PLANNED & RICHLY APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE  
10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception, billiards room, superb kitchen, s/c staff flat and annexe. 2 NEW STAFF BUNGALOWS. Garages for 4. SWIMMING POOL. Gardens, grounds & paddocks of 22 ACRES. Freehold for Sale. Joint Agents: CLARKE, CAMMON & EMBEYS, Guildford. Tel: 7266 and HAMPTON & SONS (PAB).

### DULWICH VILLAGE, S.E.21

ONE OF A VERY FEW FREEHOLDS IN COLLEGE ROAD. A SUPERBLY APPOINTED DETACHED RESIDENCE set in delightfully landscaped gardens and close to many recreational facilities.  
The property, which is very conveniently situated for access to the West End comprises 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, model kitchen with breakfast area, laundry room, 2 garages. For Sale by Private Treaty or Auction at a later date. HAMPTON & SONS (PAB).

### GODALMING, SURREY

Convenient main line station. Waterloo 45 mins.  
MODERN BUNGALOW IN PROTECTED POSITION with fabulous southern views  
3 bedrooms, bathroom, fine living room, cloakroom, well fitted kitchen with breakfast area. Gas C.H. Garage and car port. Most attractive 1 ACRE garden. Freehold. Offers in the region of £37,000. HAMPTON & SONS, Guildford Office. Tel: 72864.

### NEAR AVERBURY, WILTSHIRE

M4 6 miles, Marlborough 6 miles, Swindon 9 miles.  
A DELIGHTFUL, SUPERBLY MODERNISED PERIOD STONE HOUSE, completely secluded  
4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms (2 en suite), cloakroom, 3 reception. C.H. Garage. 1 ACRE garden. £55,000. HAMPTON & SONS (SN).

### RICHMOND

CHARMING SCHEDULED 17th CENTURY HOUSE in a most attractive setting close to the River, the Park and the Town Centre  
The property has been well modernised to retain many original features comprising 3 reception, fitted kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, garden. Freehold for Sale £58,500. HAMPTON & SONS (PAB).



### WEST SURREY

3 miles Farnham town centre and station. (Waterloo 55 minutes). LOT 1: ATTRACTIVELY SITUATED FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE  
"Greenacres", Rowledge, nr. Farnham. Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception, sun lounge, playroom, kitchen, breakfast room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Full C.H. 2 garages. Greenhouse. Formal terraced gardens of over 1 ACRE.

LOT 2: THREE ACRE FIELD and ADJOINING TWO ACRE WOODS. For Sale by Auction on the 17th September 1974 (unless sold previously) as a WHOLE OR IN TWO LOTS. Joint Auctioneers: ALFRED PEARSON & SON, Farnham. Tel: 5283 & HAMPTON & SONS Guildford Office. Tel: 72864.

### MILL HILL VILLAGE, N.W.7

Quietly positioned on high ground. A FAMILY HOUSE OF CHARACTER featuring extremely spacious rooms  
6 bedrooms & 2 bathrooms, lounge hall, 3 reception, morning room and kitchen. Part C.H. Detached double garage with room over. Secluded, well displayed gardens of about 1 ACRE. Freehold. Offers invited prior to late Autumn Auction. Joint Sole Agents: C. F. DAY LTD. Tel: 01-445 3611 and HAMPTON & SONS (PCR).

### WORPLESDON, SURREY

Nr. Guildford, London 29 miles. Waterloo 33 minutes  
Quietly positioned FAMILY HOUSE, IDEAL FOR ENTERTAINING  
All principal rooms face south over fields. 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, cloakroom, drawing & dining rooms, study, play/sitting room, kitchen/breakfast room, large utility. Oil C.H. Double garage. 2 loose boxes. Hay stores. Attractive, easily run garden of about 1 ACRE with HARD COURT. HAMPTON & SONS, Guildford Office. Tel: 72864.

### CAMBS/HUNTS BORDER

A MOST CHARMING EARLY 18th CENTURY COACH HOUSE set in delightful park like grounds extending to about 5 ACRES  
Master bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, 6 other bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio, 4 reception, usual domestic offices, sauna. Oil C.H. HEATED SWIMMING POOL, HARD TENNIS COURT. Stabling & garaging. Offers invited for the Freehold. Joint Agents: E. J. DILLEY & HANDLEY, Huntingdon. Tel: 56171 and HAMPTON & SONS (SEP).

6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1  
01-493 8222

## Holt Manor Estate Wiltshire

A unique Small Residential & Agricultural Estate with considerable potential  
A charming 17th Century Manor House and Lodge; four cottages, three farmhouses and three sets of farmbuildings

Approximately 348 Acres of Vacant Possession land and 170 Acres of Let land.

Extending to Approx. 517 Acres.

For Sale by Auction on 15th October 1974

(As a whole or in 5 lots).

For details apply:

**JONES LANG WOOTTON**

Chartered Surveyors

103 Mount Street, London W1Y 6AS. Tel: 01-493 6040. Telex: 23858.

## The Dunsborough Estate Ripley, Surrey

London 24 miles, Guildford 6 miles.

A Magnificent Agricultural, Residential & Sporting Estate

A superb 17th Century Country House set in magnificent gardens and grounds, A Stud, 29 Houses and Cottages.

Approx. 900 Acres in all with Vacant Possession

First class fixed equipment. Excellent Shoot.

For Sale by Auction on 16th October 1974

(As a whole or in 16 lots)

For details apply:

**JONES LANG WOOTTON**

Chartered Surveyors

103 Mount Street, London W1Y 6AS. Tel: 01-493 6040. Telex: 23858.

## Cluttons

### BIDEFORD NORTH DEVON

SPACIOUS FAMILY HOUSE on the edge of a seaside town with views over farmland to the sea. Hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen, etc. 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Garages. Secluded mature gardens in all about 13 acres. The house could easily be divided to provide self-contained flat. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY. £34,000.

### MENDIP HILLS SOMERSET

Bristol 14 miles. Bath 14 miles. Wells 7 miles.  
LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE on the outskirts of unspoilt Mendip village. Hall, 3 reception rooms, kitchen etc. 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Central heating, stable block and good outbuildings. Gardens, paddocks and field in all over 5 1/2 acres. Cottage also available in village. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

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Head Office: 5 Great College Street, London SW1P 3SD also at Mayfair, Bath, Canterbury, Oxford, Harrogate

## John German & Son

**CARMARTHENSHIRE**  
With outstanding views of the Towy Estuary and Carmarthen Bay. An Excellent Stock Farm with Modernised 17th Century Farmhouse and traditional range of farm buildings.  
IN ALL ABOUT 217 ACRES  
Also included 32 Acres of Ample Woodland. Potential Building Site and tenanted cottage.  
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY  
Joint Agents: John German & Son, Carmarthen, Wales. Tel: 01-493 6040. John German & Son, Ramsgate, Kent. Tel: 01-493 6040.

**NEAR WANTAGE, BERKSHIRE**  
An exceptionally well modernised 'Village' House in a quiet position. Attractively decorated throughout.  
5 Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Garage, Garden. 1/2 ACRE. Self-contained accommodation on ground floor.  
PRICE: £25,000 FREEHOLD.  
Details from: John German & Son, Ramsgate, Kent. Tel: 01-493 6040.

**NEAR PEWSEY, WILTSHIRE**  
Attractive Small Manor House for modernisation.  
4 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Kitchen, Garage, Large Garden.  
Details from: John German & Son, Ramsgate, Kent. Tel: 01-493 6040.

## King and Chasemore

### WEST SUSSEX

### BINES COMMON, NR. STEYNING

HORSHAM 12 MILES. VICTORIA 20 MINUTES.

DETACHED 17th CENTURY COTTAGE with 19th CENTURY addition. Fully modernised. Situated in an enviable position on the edge of Bines Common with beautiful Downland views.  
5 bedrooms, bathroom, separate W.C., drawing room, sitting room with fireplace, dining room, study, kitchen, central heating, 3 garages. Barn. Mature Garden. In all 1/2 Acre.  
PRICE: £25,500 FREEHOLD.  
Apply King & Chasemore, HORSHAM 5441.

## JERSEY

with Panoramic Sea Views

20 Bedrooms

LOUNGE BAR

RESTAURANT CAR PARK

STAFF ANNEXE

IMPROVING TRADE

CAPABLE OF FLEXIBLE DEVELOPMENT

PRICE £375,000

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APPOINTMENT

RAMSGATE

BROADSTAIRS BORDERS

£15,000

Three bed Bungalow,

lounge, charming kitchen with

dining area, bathroom, separate

w.c. Gas central heating. Dn.

garage. Low wall oak, care

servon. Freehold. ROSELE

A DOROTHY DRIVE

RAMSGATE

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